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VOL. XIV. No. 1

PRICE 10 CENTS

OLD PENN

WEEKLY REVIEW
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA



FOUNDED

IN 1740



ANDRE KORONSKI

CLASS '07 C.E.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., OCTOBER 2, 1915.

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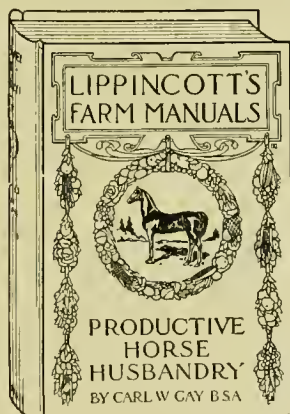
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CARL W. GAY, D.V.M., B.S.A.

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UNIVERSITY DOCTORS AT THE FRENCH WAR HOSPITAL

A "war picture" of extraordinary interest to Philadelphians is that of the University of Pennsylvania contingent on duty at the American Ambulance Hospital of Paris, which has been stationed at Neuilly-sur-Seine. The picture was brought back by Dr. J. William White, who returned recently from the front. His praise of the Philadelphia surgeons was lavish. From left to right, those in the group are Dr. Davis, Dr. Edmund J. Piper, Dr. Flick, Miss Wagner, Miss Frazer, Miss Jackson, Dr. Thomas G. Aller, Dr. Peter M. Keating, Dr. Samuel Goldschmidt. Sitting—Dr. Arthur Billings, Dr. Daniel J. McCarthy, Dr. James M. Hutchinson, Dr. J. William White, Mrs. E. M. Spry, Dr. W. Estell Lee.



A LETTER ON THE NEARING CASE.

An Alumnus to His Fellow Alumni.

DEAR BROTHER ALUMNUS:

This is a personal communication from me to you. The public may or may not be interested in it. If it is, that is accidental. But I hope *you* will be, as the matter is one which concerns all of us who are interested in the affairs of our Alma Mater.

On my return after a three months' absence from this country, my first mail brings me an interesting and carefully written pamphlet, entitled: "Professor Nearing's Attitude on Economics and His Dismissal from the University of Pennsylvania. A Plea for Freedom in University Teaching of Economics."

I have read it with great care and with as much thoughtful consideration as I am capable of. I need scarcely say that I do not regard my own views on the science of Economics as of the very least importance. But when that or any other science is involved in the broader subject of freedom of speech and of teaching in an institution of which I am a Trustee, it seems my duty at least to try to understand the fundamental questions involved. This I have done for some years past in relation to this and other subjects outside the usual field of my thought or reading.

It may perhaps give significance to what I now write if I say frankly that as regards general principles, but without having reached what seems to me firm ground as to the time or method of their application, I am in sympathy with the school of Economists to which Professor Nearing belongs.

I may add also that I do not know him personally, that I was not present at the meeting of Trustees at which it was decided not to reappoint him, and that I had never heard even a suggestion that this action was at that time in contemplation. Moreover, when, in the face of some opposition, the Trustees voted in 1914 to promote Dr. Nearing from Instructor to Assistant Professor, I advocated and spoke for such promotion. Many of Dr. Nearing's earnest advocates are among my warm friends.

So far, therefore, as one can judge of one's own mental attitude, I approach the subject free from either personal or theoretic bias against Professor Nearing.

And yet if I had been present at that meeting I would have voted with the majority of my colleagues, upon the condition, however, that I should be free to explain my vote to the alumni or to the public, if circumstances seemed to me to require it.

It is in conformity with this idea, and in response to personal communications from fellow alumni that I am now, through *Old Penn*, laying my views before them.

I have found time to read, in addition to my own letters, dozens of newspaper

articles which were sent to me, or saved for me. They seem to me in most cases to err in assuming the correctness of some such false syllogism as the following:

1. Dr. Nearing's theories if put into practice would jeopardize the existing basis on which wealth is held or accumulated and corporate interests are secured and stabilized.

2. The majority of the Trustees are rich or "well-to-do" men, many of them representing corporate interests.

3. The majority of the Trustees are *therefore* opposed to Dr. Nearing's theories being laid before the University students, and are, for that selfish and unworthy reason, willing to interfere with or to suppress academic freedom of speech in this direction.

The syllogism is false (hybrid) because, 1 and 2, the major and minor premises do not contain any common or middle term, by which to test the soundness of 3, the conclusion. They are two separate and disconnected statements that may or may not be correct in themselves but, having no necessary relation, do not justify a conclusion of any sort.

If I say: 1, All men are mortal; 2, Dr. Nearing is a man; 3, Dr. Nearing is mortal; I have the term man, or mankind, common to both my major and minor premises and disappearing from my conclusion, which, if the premises are true, is inevitable.

No such condition exists in the foregoing line of thought, the mere repetition of the ideas of wealth and of corporate or "vested" interests constituting a verbal and not an essential similarity.

And yet, careful analysis of the arguments brought forward in the most vigorous assaults upon the Trustees shows that practically without exception that line of reasoning has been followed and the hiatus has been airily skipped.

This latest pamphlet—which I found most readable, and with much of which I reiterate I am in sympathy—illustrates my point.

It shows that Dr. Nearing was thought well of by many of his colleagues; it quotes with disapproval a statement of some members of the Alumni Society condemning certain of Dr. Nearing's expressions and theories; it "assumes" that this statement "is, at least, partially inspired;" it further assumes—arguing then from the Alumni statement directly to the action of the Trustees, precisely as if it had *proved* the "inspiration,"—that the discouragement or prohibition of the promulgation of "untested theories" was directly involved in Dr. Nearing's dismissal; it describes the conflict between vested interests and economic equity, between plutocracy and democracy, between autocracy and freedom, and then proceeds as if it had fully established its point, to add: "The dismissal of Professor Nearing by the University Trustees is only another chapter in the age-long story of this conflict."

It alludes to the action of the Faculty of the Wharton School, recommending him for promotion, without mentioning the fact that the recommendation thus made was favorably and unanimously acted upon by the Board of Trustees.

It goes on to say: "Economists can only fairly, and finally, pass on the merits of an economist and the soundness of his teachings," as though no other question was or could be involved in promotion or retention of a teacher than the technical ones connected with his specialty, which is certainly, and one would think obviously, not the case.

Having thus built the logical pyramid upon its apex, the pamphlet proceeds to make it still more top-heavy by saying things that are, at least conceivably, false, and for which no atom of evidence is or could be adduced, as, for example: "*The truth of what he says, and not*

his manner of delivery, is the all-important thing. If his so-called intemperate zeal had been utilized in support of vested interests he doubtless would not have been dismissed."

Of course, if the correctness of *these* statements could be demonstrated the Trustees would have no case. As it happens, the only way of testing them is by an appeal to experience. A body of men thus attacked have the same right as an individual to prove "good character" in defense.

What is the record of the Trustees in reference to analogous matters?

If the majority of the Trustees had not considered what they believed to be "truth" as *more* important than "manner of delivery," would they have approved or permitted Billy Sunday's addresses to University students? Of these, by the way, Professor Nearing was a violent and unsparing critic. He had, in this, the sympathy of some members of the Board, who were, however, willing to acquiesce in the judgment of the Provost and of their colleagues. And, has anyone attacked "vested interests" with more "intemperate zeal" than has Billy Sunday? One of my colleagues in a communication to me has carried this comparison further. He writes: "Such men as Dr. Nearing are of great value to a community. Both Dr. Nearing and Dr. Sunday *ought* to have a hearing at the University and elsewhere, for both can do society a great service; but as official representatives the one would discredit a university as quickly as the other would embroil a church."

But the whole history of the Trustees shows without notable exception their extreme unwillingness to interfere with the fullest academic freedom. After evolution had been accepted by scientists the world over as the great fundamental biologic fact, professors were allowed for years to combat and to attempt to disprove it. After antisepsis was in use in every important hospital in the world, professors were permitted to argue against it and even to fail to employ it. The majority of the Trustees are believers in some form of orthodox theology, but unbelievers are allowed to occupy chairs in the various faculties and to express their views without repressive comment or criticism. The majority of the Trustees are, as individuals, strongly in sympathy with the cause of the Allies in the present war, but pro-German professors have not even had an intimation of official disapproval. There are among the Trustees supporters of the almost literal reading and interpretation of Biblical History, but not a voice is raised against the sending out of expeditions, the result of which has been, on the whole, antagonistic to their often cherished views.

In every branch of science and in each field of human thought which comes by chance close to individual members of the Board—Chemistry, Engineering, Medicine, Surgery, Finance, Biology—certain of the teachings at the University are at variance with views deeply and earnestly held by Trustees, but I have never heard, either since I have myself been a Trustee or during the long years that I was a member of more than one Faculty, one single hint or suggestion that such teaching should be changed or even modified.

So far as I know, nothing could be more unwarranted or further from the truth than the assumption that the action in the Nearing case was part of a so-called plan to carry out a reactionary policy against free academic discussion and freedom of individual speech. There never has been, and never will be any thought of such a policy at the University. There never has been and never will be any such action taken by the Board. There is not now, and I doubt if there ever has been an element in the Board that could influence any votes toward such an end.

I am, of course, aware that there are many who think that the Trustees of a University should have no voice in determining its educational policy. According to this view, the choice of teachers and the supervision of their work should be left entirely in the hands of the teaching staff. This may or may not be the correct theory of University government, but it is certainly not the theory upon which the University of Pennsylvania is at present organized. Unless the charter is changed and the statutes modified, the Trustees are obliged to accept the responsibility of electing instructors, assistant professors, and professors. This obligation carries with it the duty of selection not only for new positions, but for promotion.

In the discharge of this duty in the past I have seen many instances of the most scrupulous and even tender care of not only the rights but the feelings of individuals, and I have sometimes thought that this was carried to an extent which was hardly compatible with the fullest possible regard for the interests of the University as a whole. I have never thought—there has never been a shadow of a pretext for thinking—that the rights of the individual have been disregarded in the interests of the University. In this connection, it may be mentioned that with the approval of the Board the Provost offered to continue Dr. Nearing's salary until he decided on his future course, and, if necessary, for the full academic year; but Dr. Nearing, with commendable independence, declined to accept the help proffered.

This being the unquestionable record of the Board, it does not seem at all sure to me that, as the pamphlet I have quoted from says: "The burden is on the Trustees to show, if possible, adequate reasons for what, on the surface at any rate, looks like a contravention on their part, of freedom of thought and speech, ideals necessary to a true and great University." But while I object to the form of this statement, I agree with its substance. The Trustees have the *right* to say: "We appeal to our record. We think it undignified and undesirable to make explanations which to an extent will involve personalities. If the explanations were not satisfactory to our critics, we should then probably be accused of vindictiveness. We prefer to discharge our duty as we see it, and to await the vindication of time, if vindication is needed."

This, however, is a right which I regret that they exercised in this instance. It is a platitude that there are times and occasions when the insistence upon a theoretical right converts it into a practical wrong.

No question of "dignity" was really involved. And if it had been, I would personally have disregarded it. Dignity is at the best the most overrated of all the alleged virtues; at the worst it is a cloak for cowardice or incompetence. The Trustees, I am glad to say, did not invoke it; but I have seen the unauthorized and possibly malicious statement that they would consider it "undignified" to reply to the attacks that have been made upon them. If there is one person more than another whom I hold in hearty contempt it is the man who is "too proud to fight." I can respect the man who holds the theoretical view that all fighting is wrong, provided he abandons it temporarily when he has his face slapped. I can pity the man who has the sort of "judicial temperament" that prevents him from making up his mind whether a given insult or series of insults does or does not justify a fight. I can absolutely excuse a man who is afraid to fight, if he frankly says he's afraid. But the man who is "too dignified" or "too proud" to fight, should assume no position of

responsibility beyond that of Honorary Secretary of a Peace-at-any-Price League, and to be entirely safe he should wear petticoats at the meetings of even that pusillanimous organization.

But this is a digression. "The bearings of this observation lays in the application on it," and I admit that it may be applied to other cases than the one I am discussing. If I were not in imagination writing to hundreds—perhaps thousands—of my old students, I would not have ventured on such a literary—or unliterary—liberty; but they'll understand and excuse me.

At any rate, if I had been at home and had voted—as I would have voted—that the usefulness of Dr. Nearing to the University of Pennsylvania had come to an end, I would have insisted upon being left free to give my reasons somewhat as follows:

I did not vote against Dr. Nearing because of his criticisms of certain rules and institutions of our present civilization, or because of his presentations to our students of certain "untested theories." In the main, I approve of his criticisms and believe in his theories. I have obviously, therefore, no objection whatever to such views being set forth in our class-rooms as part of a systematic exposition of one side of an important science. Indeed, if these views were not somewhere and somehow presented in the course on Economics, I would consider the Department to that extent derelict in the discharge of its duty.

But as I found some time ago that views for the full understanding of which a careful logical foundation must be laid, and which, isolated from their interdependence upon correlated facts and theories, would necessarily seem fantastic, extravagant, and—to some untrained minds—anarchistic, were being laid by Dr. Nearing before persons—not University students—quite unfit to appreciate or digest them, I began to doubt his balance and common-sense as a public teacher. That Dr. Nearing made this mistake in his class-room I doubt. But that he made it on numerous occasions before lay audiences, and that his very earnestness and enthusiasm led him into unconscious exaggerations of his own advanced opinions, I believe.

I also found, long before this year, that soberminded, sensible persons had received from Dr. Nearing the strong impression that he advocated the ruthless redistribution of property, that he believed in the personal iniquity of those who lived on incomes derived even from their own savings, that he thought that the alternative of work or starvation should be presented even to the old, the feeble, and the diseased. I knew that my sensible friends had misunderstood him, but the fact that they had been given the opportunity to do so made me still more doubtful of his fitness to represent the University before the public as one of its chosen expounders of the principles of Economics. When such incidents multiplied as years went on, and persons whose good-will and respect for the University seemed to me important were so affected as to lead them to say, sometimes angrily, sometimes sorrowfully, that they could not let their boys be exposed to such influences and—when I tried to convince them of their mistaken view of Dr. Nearing—said: "*I know, because I heard him myself,*" I realized that it had become my duty as a Trustee to consider whether his influence on the whole was helpful or prejudicial.

I learned about this time that Dr. Nearing had been kindly and considerately asked if he could not help to lessen this growing feeling—which was, I still thought, probably unjust to him—by a better adaptation of his arguments to the understanding of his audi-

ences, and by a more careful selection of time and place for his more fiery pronunciamentos; and had apparently agreed on the wisdom of such a course but had failed to follow it. Thereupon my hitherto more or less vague idea that perhaps the Trustees should interfere began to assume definiteness.

Any reference to ecclesiastical or theological differences of opinion would have probably put me strongly on Dr. Nearing's side, as in no direction is even the appearance of persecution more unwise or more detestable. But I could not ignore the statement that Dr. Nearing had made use, in the captions of popular articles, of a University title at least two grades above that which at the time properly belonged to him. On inquiry I was told that this was true, and that in articles in *The Ladies' Home Journal* he had described himself, or permitted himself to be described, as "Professor of Economics in the University of Pennsylvania," when, in fact, he was but an instructor. I understood, though I did not then sympathize with the feelings of those to whom, his previous proceedings seeming so undignified and unpalatable, this appeared as evidence of a sort of instability or unreliability. I did not agree with this view, and the matter is only worthy of mention because on one occasion I had to make excuses for Dr. Nearing as to this occurrence, and to ask that it be attributed to youthful carelessness.

I was thus still occupying the position of an advocate and defender, when I had brought to my notice several instances, not of wrong-doing but of foolish extravagance and tactlessness, such as the silly remark about preferring Hell to a certain Academy for a son of his own; and others of a like character that came to the Trustees, some probably apocryphal, but some well authenticated.

I happen to know that this particular piece of bad taste affronted a number of parents who had sent sons to the school in question. In this connection it is interesting to note that one of Dr. Nearing's most insistent and verbose advocates—the sort of "friend" from whom he might well pray to be delivered—claims that a "presumption"—an overworked word with these gentlemen—has been created that "the faculty of the Wharton School is competent to judge what the parents of the young men attending this school really desire for their sons."

By this time, I was, I think, justified in seriously considering whether the whole mass of evidence did not warrant me in believing that, in spite of my general sympathy with him and with his views, he was a source of disadvantage and not of benefit to the University. I might, if it had depended on me, continued to shirk taking the initiative, and persevered in the hope that some change or improvement in his methods of talk or of public speech would occur. But I would finally have been compelled to accept and discharge the unpleasant duty of voting not to renew Dr. Nearing's relations with the University.

This is as impartial and as accurate an analysis as I am able to make of the mental process which would have led me to vote with the majority when the question in due course and automatically came before the Board for decision. I think that even then, if it had depended on me alone, I would have continued to postpone action; but that simply means that I would probably have continued to avoid the performance of a disagreeable duty.

It may be said that in concluding that so to vote would have been a duty, I have been influenced by some occurrences that were themselves trivial. That is true, but the multiplication and continuance of such incidents gave them significance and finally made them

decisive. One mosquito is a negligible annoyance; a hundred can destroy all the pleasure of life; a thousand might be fatal.

Now, after the lapse of three months, I am led, in the light of all that has since happened, to review the matter and to consider whether or not I would have made a mistake in voting that the end had come to Dr. Nearing's usefulness as a teacher—or rather, as I would prefer to put it, as a frequent and conspicuous representative of the University before lay audiences, for that is the position which he unavoidably occupied in his public appearances. I find myself on the whole confirmed in my opinion, having learned of facts with which I was not before familiar.

Among the various heresies to which I subscribe is the doctrine of the recall of judicial decisions. I mention it as further evidence of my remoteness from the corporation owned, hopelessly reactionary Trustee of fiction. Yet I strongly object to having the students or the friends of the University told by a member of the faculty that "the law" and "the courts" are not deserving of confidence. I find that in 1911 Dr. Nearing wrote: "For three weeks I have been serving on a jury. I entered the panel with a measure of faith in courts and the law. I left the panel with my faith *utterly destroyed*." Can that be regarded as judicious or desirable teaching to young men or to audiences untrained in the critical faculty? I understand and sympathize with Dr. Nearing's abhorrence of the cases of individual suffering from failure of the law to work equitably, but I would doubt that Dr. Nearing himself meant what he at once, after completing his jury duty, wrote to the *Evening Bulletin* (January 1, 1911), if it were not that I see he now repeats it—or permits it to be repeated under his name—in the *New York American* (August 28, 1915).

It seems to me that the original statement was extravagantly injudicious, considering that a co-ordinate department of his University was devoted to the teaching of the science in which he announced he had no faith whatever. Its public repetition now, with his approval, even if only as part of extracts from his writings, seems further to stamp it as a deliberate opinion. If he had said that the technicalities of the courts have become absurd, that their decisions are often hard to reconcile with common sense, that they have little by little come to exercise powers that belong to the legislature and to the people, I, personally, would have agreed with him. But to teach that the courts and the law are utterly unworthy of faith is unsound and unsafe. It is the sort of thing that leads, if the seed is sown on favorable soil, to hangings like that which in the Leo Frank case has just disgraced Georgia. And if it is said that it is a mere question of nicety of expression, I would reply that just such nicety should be expected from a competent teacher.

There are professors in the University today, whose lives have been devoted to teaching far more exact sciences than it is possible for law or economics ever to become. Some of them think that the doctrines taught by Dr. Nearing are unmitigated moonshine and fol-de-rol. I do not agree with them but I consider that they are at liberty to hold that opinion. If, however, they announced to their classes and to the public that their faith in the science of economics had been "utterly destroyed," I should regard them with far less respect than I now do.

We have, I believe, among our Faculties, earnest "Christian Scientists." No one has even thought of interfering with them in any way. Certainly no one could have less respect for their doctrines than I have, but I would not dream of objecting to their presenting their

views and their reasons for them to both students and lay audiences. If, however, they took the opportunity to say—as I suppose they might truthfully say—that they had utterly lost faith in the science of medicine, I would begin to wonder if they were not overstepping the bounds of propriety and if “free speech” were not degenerating into license. I can readily see how it may be argued that if medicine could not stand such attacks it would be presumptive evidence that they were justified. Indeed, I believe that the views and arguments of Christian Scientists should be fairly and fully presented to each medical class by a competent person, a biologist of some sort by preference. But if I found, for example, that the Professor of Romance Languages was undertaking destructive criticism of Medicine as part of his public work, I should at least begin to doubt his possession of the balance and equipoise, the common-sense that is as necessary to a successful and useful teacher as any degree of technical equipment. I realize that this is delicate and debatable ground. I can see that this line of argument, or of action, may be said to open the door to all sorts of narrow-minded, arbitrary, reactionary restrictions. And so it might if the ultimate power were to be exercised under the domination of prejudice, bigotry, or ultra-conservatism.

In the Nearing case, as in all similar cases, the *record* of the Board, as a board, must be taken into account if a fair and impartial judgment is to be reached. I have already indicated what that record is.

One more example must suffice and, as heretofore, it seems to me necessary for the purpose of eliminating the idea of prejudice to explain that my views and Dr. Nearing’s are not divergent.

I believe that the time approaches when it will be wise for the Trustees to consider some plan by which independence of gifts to the University from individuals may be reached. There is more than one possible way of reaching that condition. I have given the matter much thought, and have, I think, reached a conclusion; but it has never yet come up for discussion by the Board, and I do not know what attitude they would assume. It is obviously one of vast importance. It must some time be settled. But in the meanwhile, we most certainly do depend, as we have for many years, on the generosity of individuals, not only for the legitimate and necessary enlargement of the University by new buildings, new laboratories, and new equipment, but also for its daily maintenance, for the work of the Hospital—the most important laboratory of the Medical School—the work of the Museum, the extension of University teaching to other centers, the very Social Service work directly in the line with many of Dr. Nearing’s most practical and important doctrines. In connection with the University this is all educational and all valuable. A portion of the money devoted to the payment of professors’ salaries, which are with us, as everywhere in America, notably inadequate at this day, comes and has come for years from such donations. Nine-tenths of this money has been raised by the efforts—the personal efforts—of successive Provosts and members of the Boards of Trustees. No insignificant portion of it has been directly contributed from the same sources. The work of obtaining it has been the most trying and onerous and unpleasant labor that has devolved upon the executive and administrative officers. They have been helped from time to time by individual members of faculties—especially of the Medical Faculty—but have in the main borne the burden themselves.

Now, as I have said, I have personally come to think that this should end. But it has

not ended, and, for a time at least, it must continue; otherwise a serious and radical modification of University policy, for which careful thought and preparation are essential, would be precipitated upon us prematurely.

With this intensely disagreeable duty to discharge, it is undesirable, indeed it is positively harmful, to be handicapped by statements like the following, put forth by Dr. Nearing and, of course, offering a convenient handle to that large class of givers, who are on the whole benevolently inclined but not aggressively so, and who are often not averse to being supplied with a good ready-made excuse for a declination or postponement. Dr. Nearing says [the italics are mine] to them and to their congeners: "Private wealth has been able to control political parties and the church; let it not control the schools. The schools must not take a dollar from any private donor. *There must be no educational donations save the tax which all the people pay.* They have put the college professors on the pension list—they have got the old fellow—but the young professors are not so interested in pensions. But so long as you have your college presidents and your college professors on the payroll of corporation foundations *you will have the policies of your higher institutions of learning dictated by those corporation interests.*"

I would ask my brother alumnus to read this carefully. He may set aside, if he chooses, the needless and added burden and embarrassment such statements, emanating from a University teacher, cause to those who entirely from a sense of loyalty and duty, are shouldering the unpleasant task of soliciting contributions. He may agree, as I do, with the theoretical desirability of freeing ourselves from this duty if it is practically possible. But what does he think of Dr. Nearing's contemptuous allusion to his seniors? "They"—*i. e.*, the representatives of "private wealth"—"have got the old fellow"—*i. e.*, they own or "control" him. Is this an example of the "freedom of speech" the Trustees are accused of interfering with? Or is it an untruthful, unworthy, sensational statement, reflecting on the mental or moral integrity of many of the most highly esteemed members of the most intellectual class in this country?

Scarcely less objectionable are the magnifying of the acceptance of individual donations or of pensions into the putting of presidents and professors "on the payroll of corporation foundations," (by the use of "foundations" here, he seems still to be writing of the pension fund which has brought such a sense of comfort and security to so many hard-working teachers throughout the country), and the unqualified assertion that as a result we "will have" (he doesn't even say "may have") the policies of the "higher institutions of learning dictated by those corporation interests." The glib transfer of corporation "foundations" into corporation "interests"—surely two dissimilar ideas—either for the sake of a little final touch of sensation or from mere looseness of disjointed thought, aids in making this particular bit of Dr. Nearing's teaching sufficiently typical, not of the bulk of his work, but of the too numerous exceptions, to confirm me, as I have said, in my belief that in the discharge of my duty as a Trustee I would have voted with the majority of my colleagues.

My one disagreement with my fellow-Trustees would thus have been as to the policy of making no explanation of a matter which undoubtedly has a relation, first, to the alumni, and next, to the people of our city and our commonwealth, which makes it of legitimate public interest.

My one criticism, therefore, may be summed up by saying that after careful review of

all the underlying facts, and all the attendant circumstances, the Board did what seems to me the right thing in what seems to me the wrong way.

As I am thus venturing to disagree in this one particular, I should, to be consistent, give my reasons for such disagreement.

In all this controversy little has been said about the generous devotion of time, energy, and money, that many of my colleagues, many of those most unsparingly criticised, have for years displayed.

The position of Trustee of the University is rightly regarded as one of honor and distinction. But it should be widely known and strongly emphasized at this time that the very men, whose relations to great corporations and great enterprises have been industriously heralded as an *à priori* reason for the assumption of their unfairness, were most reluctant to accept membership in the Board. Some of them did so only from a sense of public duty and after representations had been made to them that during a period when a Provost who was primarily a man of affairs and a trained financier was to be succeeded by a Provost who was primarily a scientist and a teacher, the advice and guidance of men such as they in the many and complicated financial affairs of the University would be greatly needed. It should be remembered too that the reason they were and are valuable as Trustees is precisely the same reason that gives them their relations to great business and industrial enterprises—namely their recognized ability.

If the self-sacrificing work they have since done, and the results they have helped to accomplish, do not entitle them to the presumption of having acted in a given instance in accordance with what they unselfishly believe to be the best interests of the University, it will probably be impossible in the future ever to establish such presumption. The condition seems to be inherent in the present state of society and public feeling, and is likely to remain unchanged and unavoidable.

If that view is correct, this condition or tendency must be taken into account in the discharge of public duty. If a young man with many warm friends, deservedly liked and widely esteemed for some admirable qualities is nevertheless thought to be of harm instead of use to the University, and is therefore not asked when his term expires to continue his University services, the opportunity should not be afforded his friends—or the injudicious among his friends—to make the case seem one of martyrdom.

If, as I believe, the tendency of the public mind is already in that direction, it might have been predicted that if no reason for an act of public interest were given it would be loudly asserted that no worthy reason existed. It was not worth while to afford such persons that opportunity. That would have been my reason for advocating full public explanation. By saying nothing the Board has prevented any fair discussion of its real reasons, and at the same time has left an open field for all the irresponsible critics who first assert or “assume” or assign a reason, and then proceed to argue as if they had before them a written and signed statement. For example, the *New York American* begins the publication of a series of articles by Dr. Nearing under a caption which says that his ideas were considered “too radical” by “the trustees of the wealthy University of Pennsylvania.” The natural inference from the use of the quotation marks would be that the Trustees themselves had employed that expression in relation to their action.

Later the same paper says definitely that it “has been publishing the lectures by Prof.

Scott Nearing which led the ultra-conservative trustees of the University of Pennsylvania to order his discharge from further association with that institution."

This will serve as an illustration of many—perhaps the majority—of the usually unintentional misrepresentations of cause and effect in this matter.

There is one contribution to the literature of this subject which by reason of its general sanity and philosophic fairness I should like briefly to notice. It was written by Dr. Cheyney, Professor of European History in the University. It differs from the papers written by one or more of his colleagues—who are just now conspicuously illustrating the existence of entire "freedom of speech" at the University—by assuming that the trustees acted conscientiously, instead of like a band of cowardly plotters; that "academic freedom has not been seriously infringed up to the present time;" that "the personal relations between the trustees and members of the faculty have not been in any way disparaging or humiliating to the latter;" and that "in recent years"—i.e., while this Board was in administrative control—the University has "advanced rapidly in equipment, numbers, excellence of teaching, popular respect, and usefulness to the community."

I might, it would seem, almost rest my case on these statements from one of the most popular and most respected members of our Faculty. But Professor Cheyney goes on to note that there is serious dissatisfaction within the University itself, that "still greater resentment will probably show itself when the faculties gather again in the fall," and that "criticism from the outside has been overwhelmingly severe." He seeks an explanation of these apparent contradictions, and says: "Why has action which has presumably been conscientiously taken by the Board of Trustees of a successful institution pledged to liberality, awakened bitter faculty opposition, widespread alumni condemnation, and charges in the newspapers of the country of injustice, bigotry, and the influence of a narrow class-interest?"

Before continuing with his line of thought, I would pause to say that I suppose that when he writes of "bitter faculty opposition" he means the bitter opposition of certain members of the faculty. I have not heard of any concerted or collective faculty action in regard to this matter. So, too, when he speaks of "widespread alumni condemnation" I imagine that he means geographically widespread. A number of alumni from various parts of the country have certainly written letters to the trustees and to the newspapers on this subject. This article is indeed inspired by my desire to answer those I have myself received. Those which have reached the Provost and Trustees aggregate some dozens. It can scarcely be claimed that they represent the views of over twenty-two thousand living alumni. And, moreover, it is fair to say that in the majority of those I have had, or have seen, it is obvious that the impulse to write and to condemn was not spontaneous, but originated in communications sent to alumni by persons who assumed at the outset that freedom of speech and academic freedom were in danger, and who made positive statements to that effect. Unfortunately, there was no official contradiction of these *ex parte* statements and no explanation of what seems to me the entirely reasonable and proper action of the Board.

One of the most active of the "academic freedom" propagandists—who has himself no academic relations and is, therefore, presumably the more unselfish in his efforts—is actually on record, less than three years ago—as suggesting with the force of a demand, or perhaps of a threat, the investigation of the teachings of a Professor, a high authority in

Economics, it happens, because of certain remarks attributed to him in a newspaper report of a public lecture! Here's "the right of free speech" for you!

It having been demonstrated—with the expenditure of some time and trouble—that the report was incorrect, the gentleman in question graciously agreed that "the incident was closed." But it is curious and instructive to find him now belaboring the Trustees, whom he incorrectly accuses of infringing the right of free speech and of academic freedom by dropping Dr. Nearing for expressing certain views which, he says, they disapprove. Please note that this same gentleman's indignant desire in 1912 was to know whether or not certain economic views, which *he* strongly disapproved, were being taught to the students in the Wharton School. He only consented to consider the "incident closed" after he had been assured that "sentiments and principles" which *he* thought to be "repugnant to Mr. Wharton's gift" and in which *he*, of course, disbelieved, were not being taught there. Here's "academic freedom" for you!

As a matter of fact I think much of the "widespread alumni condemnation" has originated with irresponsible partisans who assert without proving and denounce without investigation.

As to the charges in various newspapers of bigotry, narrow class-interest, etc., I have already tried to show that they have been based on an easily understood misconception of the fundamental facts of the situation, especially as their sources of information are largely those I have criticised above.

Dr. Cheyney goes on to ask some questions in the replies to which he says he finds "a partial explanation" of the unfavorable views and criticisms. I venture respectfully to think that in answering them he has unwarrantedly confused the Board of Trustees with "some members of the Board," with "the alumni journal," with "persons outside the University," with "certain editorial and other writers in the *Alumni Register*," with "at least one correspondent of that journal," with "a committee of the alumni body," with "members of the same group of graduates," *et al.*, and that he has, in spite of his obvious and on the whole extremely successful attempt to be absolutely unbiased, given too much weight to various indefinite conditions, such as the existence of a "belief" here, or "a movement begun" there.

Dr. Cheyney says, apropos of "broad teaching:" ". . . instead of fighting the windmills of chance utterances that may be considered by one or another man injurious to the University, it would be wiser to direct all efforts to the solution of the simple problems of providing the best possible instruction in all subjects that the university teaches."

If Dr. Cheyney applied this to the "chance utterances" of trustees and alumni as well as of professors it would be an entirely fair and reasonable piece of advice.

I grant that the "cumulative" argument is sometimes permissible. I have indeed made use of it myself in this letter. But once more I would refer to the record of the Board. If it is true, as Professor Cheyney correctly asserts, that : "no one of these occurrences has actually involved open infringement of the right of free speech," the utmost cumulative weight that can be given to the various incidents alluded to or described would be to regard them as reasons for careful self-examination on the part of the different groups and individuals mentioned and equally careful but patient and courteous watchfulness in the future on the part of the champions of academic freedom.

No amount of cumulation of occurrences quite beyond the control, often even beyond the ken of the trustees, justifies bitter opposition to, or widespread condemnation of an official act of the Board itself. Let me take two examples which will make my meaning clearer. Professor Cheyney says: "It has been known that some members of the Board of Trustees believe that definite restrictions of one kind or another in the present or for the future should be placed upon the members of the teaching force."

The extraordinary vagueness of this is not the fault of Professor Cheyney. It could not be stated otherwise. "Definite" restrictions, "of one kind or another" is an expression covering a wide field.

There are twenty-four Trustees, of every conceivable variety of opinion about every imaginable variety of subject. I might think it advisable—though I do not—to forbid the use of alcohol, at least in public, to the Professors of Surgery, Medicine and Hygiene; but if I tried to bring about such a rule I'd find myself voting for it alone. Another Trustee might believe that experiments on living animals had accomplished nothing in advancing human knowledge or in relieving human suffering, and might try "in the present or for the future" to forbid such experiments, but *he'd* vote alone. The fact is that the views—or vagaries—of individual members of the Board should not be unloaded on the Board either cumulatively or in any other way; still less the views or writings of "certain groups," "committees," "editorial and other writers," "correspondents," and even of persons "outside the University." Such views and writings may be absolutely correct or completely mistaken. They are without legitimate bearing on the question at issue.

Professor Cheyney says: "A movement was begun a year or more ago by some members of a group of graduates to petition the trustees to remove from his deanship and professorship a distinguished and able representative of legal and social reform because of his advocacy of certain changes in the law of which they did not approve." This refers to ex-Dean Lewis. I never heard of the "petition." But if, instead of a "movement" to secure one, a petition had actually been prepared and presented, what difference would it have made as compared with what the Board of Trustees actually *did*? What they did was to give Dr. Lewis his Sabbatical year's holiday on full salary, understanding that the first half of it would be spent in campaigning in behalf of doctrines in which it is correct to say that a certain number of them earnestly disbelieved. I do not know the exact number because the question was never discussed or even brought up at a Board meeting, and the vote to grant the holiday was unanimous. I may venture to add that Dr. Lewis's resignation of his Deanship was at least partly influenced by the advice he received from me, one of his most ardent supporters in all public matters, which advice was based on my belief that the time spent on the executive duties of the poorly paid office of Dean was time wasted for a man of his unusual ability and comprehensive and philosophical grasp of legal history and principles. In this advice Mr. Pepper, one of his most intimate friends and associates, coincided.

I could give other illustrations from Professor Cheyney's admirable paper of what I think is unintentional injustice to the Board as a Board; but these will suffice. There is so much that he says with which I cordially agree that to embody it here I would have practically to quote the entire article.

He might perhaps with greater fairness to the Board have placed more emphasis on what he calls "the pleasant experience of last year when joint sessions of members of the

Board and of the College faculty were held in the Provost's office to consider a series of changes in the curriculum." These changes were of much importance. There were trustees who objected to them, or to some of them, but at the request of the Provost, in deference to the expressed opinions of the majority of the Faculty, the final votes of both the conference committee and the Board of Trustees were made unanimous. The "experience" well illustrates how reluctant the Trustees are and have been to attempt to exercise any arbitrary power in purely educational matters. I have never heard of an important appointment to the teaching staff which had not been preceded by careful and often repeated consultation with the Dean and Faculty of the Department involved.

The last of his questions is, "How can teachers in the University be properly appointed or removed?" To this he replies: "That they cannot wisely or justifiably be removed as Professor Nearing has just been, at short notice, without statement of reasons, without the recommendation of his faculty, and without means being taken to prevent ill-construction of the motives for his removal, is obvious from the immediate results of the action. Criticism through the whole country has been prompt and serious and almost wholly adverse. The University has been humiliated in the public view. . . . The University has been put in the position of being widely charged, however unfairly, with being a narrow class-institution which cannot allow its teachers to express opinions critical of existing conditions."

I think the suggestion that a faculty recommendation should be essential to a removal is debatable. Professor Cheyney must know how difficult it would be except in the most flagrant and extreme cases—in which no recommendation would be needed—to obtain a condemnation of a professor by his colleagues. Commendation is, not unnaturally, easier to obtain, and when not quite spontaneous is of less significance. The question he raises is, however, deserving of the most careful consideration.

It should not be necessary for me to write of the confidence, affection and respect which the Trustees as a whole feel for our faculties as a whole. Nowhere in the world, whether in professional, alumni, or undergraduate circles, is a good piece of work by a faculty member more warmly greeted or more enthusiastically received than by the Board of Trustees. I have seen so many instances of this that it would never have occurred to me in ordinary times to mention it. I would have supposed that every member of every faculty knew it.

I have been a Trustee for only five years. I was a faculty member for nearly thirty years. During that time whenever I wrote a paper, or gave an address, or did a piece of work that seemed to me creditable, the heartiest commendations I received were from Provosts and Trustees. And yet—you will, I hope, pardon the personal note which enables me to reinforce my point—goodness knows that I must often and often have grievously offended not only the prejudices but the earnest beliefs of many of them. Allowance was always made for, and toleration shown toward my individual peculiarities or extravagances. Is it too much to expect that a similar kindly tolerance and broad-mindedness should be shown by faculty members toward Trustees when, exceptionally, they feel that continued patience would be prejudicial to University interests. No one knows better than the Board, collectively and individually, that the faculties *are* the University. But,

with a full recognition of that fact, and—so far as I am concerned—with a natural bias toward faculty control, my five years have, I think, shown me that such control should be enlarged cautiously and guarded carefully, and that, at least for the present, it is well that some Body capable of viewing the University as a whole, of trying, as between departments, to reconcile conflicting interests, of apportioning material resources, and of considering, in consultation with the faculties, educational policies, should be charged with the final administrative responsibility. That responsibility, as I have already pointed out, includes at present the appointment, promotion, removal, or continuance of teachers. It would be folly to say that our existing organization could not be improved upon. But it would be equally foolish to begin to pull it to pieces without thoroughly weighing the possible consequences of each important change. I feel sure—though I have no right to speak authoritatively—that this represents the views of the Board, and that they are so far from wanting any petty power or still more petty patronage which happens to be inherent in the present situation, that they would rather welcome relief from this class of responsibilities. But obviously the matter is not uncomplicated, and should be considered from all sides. Just now the Board has no choice but to discharge its duties to the best of its ability, and those duties include the determination of the personnel of the faculties.

But with much of the rest of Professor Cheyney's statement I am compelled to agree. I think, however, that the injustice that has been done was to ourselves, not to Dr. Nearing. It was a question of method. As Professor Cheyney says: "It should be perfectly practicable to remove a man from a university faculty without arousing criticism. An irremovable official is, of course, an absurdity."

Dr. Cheyney speaks of the "almost wholly adverse" criticism. But we have had our defenders. An alumnus writes to the *New York Evening Post*: "A few months ago, at Montclair, after Professor Nearing had given one of his characteristic exhibitions of lack of mental balance, several of those present said to the writer: 'We should hesitate to send our sons to a college to be taught by a man like that.' As an alumnus of Pennsylvania, my only criticism of the trustees is that their action was too long delayed." The *New York Sun* sarcastically expresses surprise that we have alumni who believe in such "depraved sentiments" as these: "Freedom of speech should be restrained by common sense and common decency. Freedom of speech should be exercised in absolute regard for the rights of other men." The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* says: "When a man is identified with an institution he cannot advertise his idiosyncrasies without the institution being more or less affected. No doubt some professors, itching for notoriety, abuse their academic freedom." A Professor writes to the *New York Sun*, from Columbia University: "Some of us look with perfect equanimity on the enforced retirement of a too noisy brother, and are rather inclined to breathe with you a sigh of relief that there is one macaw less in our reverberant cage."

This was apropos of a *Sun* editorial which took the ground that the refusal to re-engage Dr. Nearing was "merely because he was afflicted by verbosity untempered with tact and ungoverned by wisdom." It added apropos of certain professorial utterances: "The great principle of freedom of speech unmitigated by thought must be maintained, and its beneficiaries do well and wisely to defend their luckless colleague."

A writer in the *Engineering Record* says: "The responsibility for properly drawing a

clear line between sound instruction and mental vagary must naturally devolve upon boards of trustees of our colleges. . . . Let our college trustees, therefore, exercise their trust and live up to their responsibilities, whatever may happen."

The *Presbyterian* declares that the trustees were "wholly within their legal and their moral rights when they declined to renew a contract with Professor Nearing." A student calls attention to the fact that the trustees are not seeking to oust men "like Dr. Patten, Dr. Cheyney, Dr. O'Bolger, and others" who, according to him, hold "radical views far outreaching Dr. Nearing's propaganda." A writer in the *Public Ledger* says satirically: "The professor may quit voluntarily if he is offered a better salary elsewhere; but the college may not employ what it deems a better man to take the professor's chair without a fearful hullabaloo. Entire freedom for the professor, but no freedom for the college which pays his salary! Under these conditions, who would want to be a college trustee?" Another correspondent of the *Ledger* compares one of the pleas on behalf of Dr. Nearing to "the commonplace argument of the labor union in antagonizing the dismissal of an employé." He adds: "Do instructors in collegiate bodies rank themselves in the industrial class?" The *Philadelphia Inquirer* says: "Recently Mr. Nearing was reported in a public address as saying that it was criminal for people to live off the interest of money which they had acquired. Any man who believes such a statement has no business working for an institution which lives off the interest of acquired capital." "That the trustees of a great educational institution cannot be permitted to hire or discharge teachers without taking the whole of creation into their confidence is a ridiculous proposition." The *Bulletin* says: "The vagaries of economics and political science which have emanated from Dr. Nearing, and from others as well, have not been in keeping with the spirit of the University, either as the perpetuation of the wisdom and philosophy of Benjamin Franklin, or as typical of the thrift and conservative temper of this commonwealth." It quotes Mr. Alba Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, as denying, "out of his practical experience much that Dr. Nearing had stated as to the conditions, pay, and outlook for the working-man." The *Record* says of the talk about the wickedness of intrenched capital trying to throttle a champion of the rights of the people: "This has a fine sound, but how little basis there is for it is shown by the intemperance of speech of a number of University professors in defending their late colleague. If these gentlemen thought their official heads would be in danger through plain speaking it is hardly likely that they would have indulged in such savage denunciations of those in authority." The *Minneapolis Journal*, under the caption "The Limit of Free Speech," argues against this "new outburst of defense for unlimited free speech in universities as in the public streets." "Perhaps the greatest mistakes made by the American university as an institution have been its tolerance of theoretical propaganda among its professors and their official departures from the well defined field of legitimate education." The *Indianapolis News* says: "Oftentimes those with a good cause injure it by pushing their logic to extremes. We all are—or ought to be—in favor of academic freedom. But there is an obligation on those who enjoy it—the obligation to show themselves worthy of the trust reposed in them. . . . There is in this world no such thing as absolute freedom, nor ought there to be. The discharge of a professor is not in itself proof that academic freedom has been abridged, though there are some who seem to think so. But those who argue thus discredit the cause—academic freedom—which they

profess to serve." *Life* says: "It is a conceivable thought that a university professor might teach false doctrine, and that trustees might properly drop him. A man who wishes to entertain all thoughts and pop them out at all comers does better not to hire out to any organized institution with a responsible directorate. A church must have some control of its ministers, a newspaper of its editors, a university of its faculty. Whoever accepts a salary is bound by the conditions of his employment. A professor who taught that the moon is made of green cheese wouldn't do."

Later *Life* caustically criticises Dr. Nearing's statement, which I have quoted above. It says that "He is a regular contributor nowadays to Mr. Hearst's publications. It is in Mr. Hearst's *American* that we find him saying: 'So long as you have your college presidents and your college professors on the payroll of corporation foundations you will have the policies of your higher institutions of learning dictated by those corporation interests.'

"If that is Professor Nearing's opinion he must also conclude that as soon as we have our ex-professors on the payroll of Mr. Hearst we shall have their policies dictated by Mr. Hearst's interests. Sauce for the goose is just as good on the gander." It proceeds to quote further his assertion that "there must be no educational donations" and adds: "That is going some, to be sure! Does he mean that there should be no schools not supported by taxation? Nonsense! That is just as though Mr. Nearing should say: 'My crowd is coming into power, and we propose to control education.' " It continues: "As for the control of political parties and the church by private wealth, it is news, a real 'beat,' that it controls the political party now in control of the Federal Government. The church is a huge aggregation of churches, opposing one another in various particulars and advocating various policies. Nothing controls them.

"But private wealth does control the Hearst publications. As to that there is no question. It is a big, staring fact that no one will deny. Professor Nearing may speak his mind with absolute freedom in the *American*, and that may be, and doubtless is, a good place for him to speak it; but his present employment completely destroys his case about the tyrannous influence of private wealth."

I might geatly extend these quotations, but these will suffice to show that there has been by no means unanimity of censure, though censure undoubtedly predominated in published opinions. Neither has there been unanimity as to the grounds for either censure or approval. Some of the above-quoted arguments in defense of the Board's action do not accurately represent my views. Doubtless there are other trustees who would make the same remark.

But I have tried to present a general view of the situation, and at least as an individual alumnus to explain my own position to the alumni who have written to me on this subject. I hope they will all be good enough to accept this as an answer, and will perhaps do me the honor of reading it with enough care to understand my viewpoint. It must be taken, however, as an absolutely personal expression, relating to my own opinions and to those of no one else, written without consultation with a single one of my colleagues, committing neither them nor the Provost to the views set forth, and designed as an informal talk of an alumnus to his brother alumni on a subject of deep mutual interest, by reason of its relation to the welfare and the reputation of our Alma Mater.

Finally I should like them to understand that, so far as my knowledge goes, I believe the Board as a whole would again subscribe to the Declaration of Principles unanimously

adopted in 1914. I know that Mr. Effingham B. Morris, who wrote it to express merely his personal views as a Trustee, is now and always has been of exactly the same opinion, and I think this is true of every member of the Board. With a repetition of that declaration, I may conclude this communication:

"In all universities professors habitually express themselves freely upon questions which interest or divide the community. It could never seriously be suggested in any college or university in this country to stifle or control freedom of thought or expression by professors. In a large teaching staff of several hundred men, such as exists at the University of Pennsylvania, occasional unwise utterances are, of course, inevitable, but they do little harm.

"It is natural for some of the younger teachers to take themselves and their opinions upon current, social or economic questions more seriously than is warranted by the extent of their practical experience. It is only the passage of years which leads discreet professors, as well as other workers in the world, to be tolerant of the opinions of other students of life as it exists.

"Infallible wisdom cannot be expected to hover continuously over the chairs of all professors, any more than over all board-rooms of trustees, or over all newspaper or any other offices. Differences of opinion must always exist. But if sanity and good temper and sober-mindedness are kept in view by all persons concerned—trustees, professors, students and public—there will seldom be any occasion for criticism, and none at all for an outcry on behalf of liberty of opinion and freedom of speech at the University of Pennsylvania."

Yours truly,

J. WILLIAM WHITE.

OPENING DAY.

Provost Smith Charges the New Men.

NEW PROFESSORS ADDED TO THE FACULTY.

The annual Opening Exercises of the University were held in Weightman Hall on Friday, September 24, at 10 A. M., the large gymnasium being too small to accommodate some hundreds of students. Provost Edgar Fahs Smith made the address of welcome and received a great ovation. His principal theme was the standard of morality which Pennsylvania expects her sons to maintain and which is essential to a proper manhood.

Deans of the various departments announced changes in the course coming under their supervision and spoke of the prospects for the 1915-16 collegiate season. Changes in the faculties were also announced.

At the beginning of the exercises Dean Frank P. Graves, of the School of Education, announced that his department had acquired a valuable legacy, in the form of a library donated by James Hosmer Penniman, a brother of the Vice-Provost. The library contains many rare and valuable books, and will be made the center of a collection of old works by the School of Education.

Additions to the faculty and promotions, changes in courses and advancement in requirements were announced on Friday evening at a reception to the First Year men.

CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Many changes have been made in College Hall, the Architectural Department having moved into the building vacated by the Dental School last spring. Their quarters on the third and fourth floors of College Hall have been made over into offices and class rooms for the College. The Advisory system which has been working out so successfully in the past depends greatly upon proper office facilities and it is hoped that it will now be possible for the first time to provide offices for everyone. Under the new arrangement, the Department of Latin, Romance Languages, Germanic Languages and Anthropology will be housed on the third floor. English, History and Greek will occupy the second floor. The Departments of Mathematics and Astronomy will continue in the east wing of the first floor and in the basement; the Department of Geology will retain its present quarters, while the Department of Psychology will be given increased room on the first floor. The old Chapel, which was occupied by the School of Architecture as a drafting room, has been entirely renovated and repainted and a number of memorial tablets have been restored to it. It will be fitted up as a public auditorium for lectures and meetings of learned societies, and it may also be used for large classes. A number of offices have been established on the first floor. The Office of Admissions, of which Professor George G. Chambers has been made Director, now occupies Room 113. The Summer School, of which Professor J. P. W. Crawford is Director, occupies Room 109. During the past year practically the entire building has been renovated. On the third floor,

where it was necessary to install new furniture, an improved type of class room chair has been procured and the latest mode of indirect lighting has been installed. A special effort has been made to provide accommodations for the women students who are registering in increasing numbers in the School of Education and in the College Courses for Teachers. A rest room is provided for them on the first floor.

The College Faculty has been strengthened materially by a number of additions to its force. There have also been a number of changes caused by resignations and promotions.

In the Department of Anthropology Mr. Robert T. Aitken takes the place left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Wilson D. Wallis, who goes to the University of California.

In English, Dr. Charles W. Stork has been granted a year's leave of absence. Dr. David E. Owen becomes Assistant Professor of English. Dr. Owen is a graduate of Bowdoin College and took his degree of Ph.D. at the University of Pennsylvania. He has been Professor of Science at the William Penn Charter School. Mr. Charles E. Meyers, Instructor in English, has resigned to become Assistant Professor of English at Franklin and Marshall, and Mr. E. D. McDonald has become Acting Professor of English at Trinity College, Connecticut. Among the new appointments in English are Mr. J. Leeds Barroll, Mr. Gerard E. Jensen, Mr. Frank A. Laurie, Jr., Instructors in English. Mr. Jensen has been Instructor in Cornell University; Mr. Barroll Instructor in English at the Hill School, and Mr. Laurie is transferred from the Department of Romanic Languages.

In History, Dr. Albert E. McKinley, who has been Professor of History and Dean of Temple College, becomes Professor of History. Dr. James J. Van Nostrand becomes Instructor in Ancient History. Dr. Van Nostrand has been Instructor in History of Leland Stanford University.

In Romanic Languages, Dr. Herbert H. Vaughan has been promoted to an Assistant Professorship of Romanic Languages and Literatures, and Dr. Joseph Seronde, who has been Instructor at Yale College, becomes Assistant Professor of French. Mr. Frederick A. Waterhouse becomes Instructor in French.

In Latin, Professor Henry Gibbons retires at the age of 65 years, and Dr. H. B. Van DeVenter has been appointed Assistant Professor of Latin. Dr. Van DeVenter, who is a graduate of Yale College, has been Assistant Professor of Classics at Princeton University for the last five years. Mr. T. A. Buenger becomes Instructor in Latin.

In Mathematics, Dr. L. J. Reed has resigned as Instructor, and Mr. Rodney Babcock and Mr. E. H. Worthington have been appointed Instructors in Mathematics.

In Physics, Mr. Henry N. Mercer has been appointed Instructor in Physics in place of Dr. L. K. Oppitz, who has been appointed Professor of Physics in the Western College for Women in Ohio.

In Zoölogy, Dr. E. J. Lund has resigned and Dr. David H. Wenrich, who has been Instructor at Harvard University, becomes Instructor in Zoölogy.

In the Towne Scientific School the only change in the faculty is the promotion of Dr. Howard M. Trueblood from Instructor in Electrical Engineering to Assistant Professor in that department.

Paul P. Cret, the eminent Professor of Design, is still with the French Army.

The changes in the Wharton School Faculty are the retirement of Scott Nearing, Assistant Professor of

Economics, and the advancement in rank of the following: E. P. Moxey, Jr., formerly Assistant Professor of Accounting, to Professor of Accounting; J. J. Sullivan, formerly Assistant Professor of Corporation Law, to Professor of Business Law; J. C. Ballagh, Assistant Professor of Political Science, to Professor of Political Science; E. M. Patterson, Instructor in Finance, to Assistant Professor of Economics; G. B. Roorbach, Instructor in Geography, to Assistant Professor of Geography; C. H. Maxson, Instructor in Political Science, to Assistant Professor of Political Science, and R. M. Keir, Instructor in Industry, to Assistant Professor of Industry.

The additions to the faculty in the School of Education are the appointment of Ambrose L. Suhrie and Arthur L. Jones to Assistant Professorships of Education. The latter will have charge of the new Bureau of Appointments, which will have its office in Room 108, College Hall—Dean Graves, of the School of Education, having removed his office to Room 106.

In the School of Education the following new courses are offered: General Educational Principles and Rural School Problems, by Assistant Professor Suhrie; History of Educational Practices, by Professor Graves; History of Education in the United States and The Secondary School, by Assistant Professor Jones. The observation and practice work required of students in the Senior Year will be closely correlated with the lecture work, and will be strictly supervised by experts. Dr. Suhrie will be Director of Practice of Teaching and Dr. Jones will be Director of the Bureau of Appointments. This bureau will be of great service in securing positions for graduates of the College, the School of Education, the Graduate School and other departments of the University.

The only addition to the Graduate School Faculty is that of Professor Joseph A. Carnoy, who was Professor in Louvain University, Belgium. He has been added to the staff as Research Professor in Greek.

In the Dental School Dr. E. L. Kanaga has resigned as Instructor in Crown and Bridge Work, and Dr. Robert H. Ivy an Instructor in Oral Surgery. Although the building was dedicated only last spring, a number of changes were made during the summer—all the floors were relaid with linoleum composition, many of the walls repainted, and the compressed air plant enlarged. The ceramic laboratory will be used this year for crown and bridge work. The surroundings of the building have been improved considerably during the summer—all open ground sodded and a number of Oriental plane trees will shortly adorn the sidewalks. The incoming class may be somewhat smaller than that of last year by reason of the raising of the tuition fee from \$150 to \$200 and a slight increase in the requirements for admission. This fall no student will be admitted who has not fully satisfied the entrance examinations, that is, no one will be permitted to enter with conditions. It has also been decided to change the length of the course to four years instead of three. This change, however, will not go into effect until the fall of 1917.

A statute recently passed in Pennsylvania requires that applicants for a license to practice veterinary medicine in this State must have a certificate from the Bureau of Professional Education covering fifteen high school units or four years of high school work, in addition to the veterinary diploma from a school in good standing. This will have the effect of raising the entrance requirements of all veterinary schools to that which is now required by the Univer-

sity of Pennsylvania for its students who intend to practice in this State after graduation. This change, so far as the University is concerned, however, is not very radical, since most of the students have been graduates of recognized standard high schools.

In the Medical School the only important change is that of the resignation of Dr. Charles K. Mills, who was Professor of Mental Diseases from 1894 to 1901, when he became Professor of Neurology, which chair he held until this summer. Among other resignations in the faculty are: Dr. Wilson G. Wood, Instructor in Pharmacology; Dr. A. T. Ringer, Assistant Professor in Physiological Chemistry; Dr. H. B. Lewis, Instructor in Physiological Chemistry; Dr. Charles M. Gruber, Instructor in Physiology. The men who have been nominated to fill these vacancies are: Dr. E. L. Porter, to fill the vacant position in Physiology; Drs. R. L. Stehle and B. M. Hendrix, to fill the vacant position in Physiological Chemistry.

In the Law School Edwin R. Keedy has been appointed to a Professorship of Law, and the former Dean, William Draper Lewis, who was on a year's leave of absence, will resume his courses on Corporations and Equity Trusts. This fall the requirements for admission to the Law School have been raised to the highest standard in the country. Every regular student must now present a degree of Bachelor of Arts, or its equivalent, from a recognized university or college. The tuition fee has been raised to \$200 this year. Professor Keedy will have charge of the courses in first year Associations, Bills and Notes, Equity Pleading and Practice, Criminal Procedure and Public Service Corporations. Yale S. Schekter, Francis L. Pinola, Alvin L. Levi have been appointed Gowen Fellows for the current year. The former students and friends of the late Peter McCall, of the Law School, have established in his memory a prize known by his name, which amounts to \$80 a year, and is awarded to the member of the graduating class receiving the highest grades during his three years at the Law School. The first recipient of the McCall Prize was Earl Hepburn, who was graduated last year. "The American Law Book" has also established a prize of a set of "C. Y. C." the valuable law library, to be given to the student who receives the highest honor in scholarship during his senior year, with the further offer of three scholarships of \$500 each.

Many changes have been made in the Gymnasium. Dr. R. Tait McKenzie has been given leave of absence for the College year 1915-16. He is in the service of the English army, and is stationed at Aldershot, the Military Training College in England, where he is in charge of the training of men in physical culture. He is also assisting in visiting various hospitals in which he is applying treatment by exercise for special defects of posture. His office work in physical and medical examinations will be conducted by Dr. George DeWald, Dr. George Wilson, and Dr. P. Samuel Stout. These three doctors will be in attendance at the Gymnasium throughout the entire year for consultation and medical advice. Mr. William J. Cromie has been asked to take charge temporarily of the physical education end of Dr. McKenzie's work. All the old lockers have been taken out from both north and south wings, and the south wing will be fitted with lockers under the Kansas City system, which enables five students to occupy locker space formerly occupied by one student. The authorities were obliged to adopt this system in order to accommodate the ever increasing number of gymnasium students, which is more than double the number for which

provision was originally made. The south wing under the new system will accommodate 3,000 men, where formerly it only accommodated 600. The north wing has been refitted as an auxiliary gymnasium for corrective gymnastics and for the use of the various indoor teams, such as rowing, wrestling and hockey practice. The old rowing room has been transformed into a gymnasium for the sole use of the graduate members and members of the faculty. The swimming pool has also been improved; a running platform has been erected and a new iron diving platform.

Thomas S. Evans, secretary of the Christian Association for seventeen years, has resigned to accept a similar position at Princeton, and Dr. David S. Hanchett takes his place.

With reference to the physical changes, there have been a great many made during the summer months. The entire campus in front of College Hall has been plowed up, holes filled in, grass sown, and many trees and shrubs planted. New cement walks have been put down along all city streets on which the University buildings face, and the sides of the walks sodded. The old dining hall has again been moved and is now located in the middle of the Big Quad of the Dormitories directly in front of the Medical Building. It will continue to be used by the Architectural Department as a studio. The Baird, Bodine, Fitler and Hopkinson Houses of the Dormitory system have been remodeled and renovated throughout. Among the new buildings which have been added to the campus, which are either completed or in the course of completion, are the new Maternity Building of the Hospital on Thirty-sixth Street below Spruce, the Duhring Memorial Stack, a large building added to the Library Group and named in honor of the donor, Louis A. Duhring, and the new tower of the Museum, which will be opened this fall. The new home of the Delta Tau Delta, on Locust Street near Thirty-sixth, will also be ready for occupancy. Another addition to the campus is the new home of the Provost, a beautiful old colonial mansion standing in a large plot of ground at 4037 Pine Street. This building is the gift of the Mask and Wig to the University.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE NEW PROFESSORS.

Ambrose L. Suhrie.

Ambrose Leo Suhrie, Assistant Professor of Education, was born in New Baltimore, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1875. He was graduated from the Pennsylvania State Normal School at California in 1900, and from the John B. Stetson University in Florida in 1906. From 1906 to 1910 he was Professor of the Theory and Practice of Education and Principal of the Normal College at Stetson University. In the latter year he became Harrison Fellow in Education at the University of Pennsylvania. He pursued graduate work for two years, and received the degree of Ph.D. in 1913. A year later he was elected Director of Practice Work and Professor of Education at the State Normal College at Milledgeville, Georgia. In 1914 he came to the State Normal School at West Chester, Pennsylvania, as Professor and Dean of the Department of Education, and this summer he was called to an assistant professorship of Education at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Suhrie has had

a wide experience as a lecturer and institute instructor, and is the author of a treatise on "The Inductive Determination of Educational Method."

Arthur Julius Jones.

Arthur Julius Jones, Assistant Professor of Education, was born in Iowa in 1871, and was educated at Iowa College at Grinnell. From this institution he was graduated in 1893, and for two years remained there as an instructor in Biology. In 1895 he became instructor in Biology in the Minneapolis High School, and two years later became Superintendent of Schools at Redwood Falls, Minnesota. After several years of service he resigned to take graduate work in Education at Columbia University, where he held a fellowship for three years. In 1907 he was elected Professor of Education at the Rhode Island Normal School at Providence, and served as chairman of a special commission to investigate the educational administration at the State Agricultural College. He was called, in 1911, to the chair and departmental headship in Education at the University of Maine, where he remained until his election this summer as Assistant Professor of Education at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Jones is the author of a treatise on "Continuation Schools in the United States," and has served as a contributor to the publications of the United States Bureau of Education in this field. He has also produced a syllabus upon the "History of Education."

Edwin R. Keedy.

Edwin Roulette Keedy, Professor of Law, was born at Boonesboro, Maryland, January 19, 1880. His preliminary education was received in public schools at Hagerstown, Maryland. He was graduated from Franklin and Marshall College in 1899, and from Harvard Law School in 1906. He was a member of the Law Faculty of Indiana University, 1906-09; lectured in the Law School of the University of Chicago during the summers of 1908 and 1909. Professor of Law in Northwestern University, 1909-1915; First Secretary of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, 1909-10; member of a Commission of this Institute to investigate the administration of the criminal law in England, 1910; lectured in the Law School of the University of Wisconsin, summer of 1911. He investigated the administration of the criminal law in Scotland under the auspices of President Taft and Attorney-General Wickersham, in 1912.

Albert E. McKinley.

Dr. Albert E. McKinley, Professor of History, graduated from the College Department of the University of Chicago in 1896, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania in 1900. For several years past he has been Professor of History and Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at Temple University, and during several summers has given courses in History at the Summer School of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. McKinley's historical writing has won for him a national reputation, while to Pennsylvanians his investigations in local history are of particular interest. His published works include studies in the colonial period of United States History, particularly "Suffrage in the English Colonies" and "Representation in New York"; and also studies in Pennsylvania local his-

tory, particularly "Archives of the City and County of Philadelphia" and "Gaps in the Constitutional History of Pennsylvania." Dr. McKinley prepared the material on the English colonies for the Bibliography of English History. He has edited, since 1909, "The History Teacher's Magazine," the leading journal of its kind in this country, and has edited various aids to the study and teaching of history, including "Illustrated Topics for American History." He is Secretary of the Pennsylvania History Club, and Councillor of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, and has been President of the Association of History Teachers of Middle States and Maryland. He is also a member of the American Historical Association, American Political Science Association, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Site and Relic Society of Germantown, City History Society of Philadelphia, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Daniel Edward Owen.

Dr. Daniel Edward Owen, Assistant Professor of English, was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1889, and received the degree of M.A. from that College in 1892. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Pennsylvania in 1903, publishing in the same year his thesis, "The Sonnet Sequences to Earlier English Verse." Dr. Owen has been for a number of years, 1897-1915 Professor of Science at the William Penn Charter School in Philadelphia, and his thorough training in both liberal and scientific subjects will make his work of special interest to students in the scientific courses. Dr. Owen taught in Thornton Academy, Saco, Maine, 1890-1897. He is the author of "Old Times in Saco," a monograph on the early history of Maine, occasional papers and magazine contributions. Since 1906 he has been a trustee of Thornton Academy, and he was a member of the Commission appointed by the College Entrance Examination Board to revise requirements in Physics. Subsequently he was examiner for the Board.

Herbert Hunter Vaughan.

Dr. Herbert Hunter Vaughan, promoted from an Instructorship to the position of Assistant Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures, was graduated from the College of the University of Michigan in 1903, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Harvard in 1906. From 1905 to 1912 he was successively instructor at the University of Kansas, University of Michigan, Trinity College and Dartmouth College. In 1912 he became an instructor in Romance Languages at Pennsylvania. He has published a school edition of "El Trovador" of Gutierrez, "Brief Study of Neapolitan Phonology," the "Romanic Review," and a monograph, entitled "A General Study of Italian Dialects," has recently appeared in the University of Pennsylvania Series in Romance Philology. His theses, completed in 1906, has been selected to form the first volume of a new series in Romanic Studies published under the auspices of Harvard University.

Harry B. Van DeVenter.

Dr. Harry B. Van DeVenter, who becomes Assistant Professor of Latin, graduated from Yale College in 1903, taking his degree of A.M. in 1904 and Ph.D. in 1907. He taught Greek at the University School in Cleveland, Ohio, 1906-07, was Instructor in Latin at

Princeton University from 1907-1910, and Assistant Professor of Latin at Princeton from 1910-15. Professor Van DeVenter is a member of Psi Upsilon Fraternity and of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Dr. Van DeVenter is now engaged on a volume to be published in the Loeb Classical Library.

Joseph Seronde.

Dr. Joseph Seronde, Assistant Professor in French, was graduated from Yale University in 1905, and received his Master's Degree and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the same institution. He has been an instructor in the Scheffield Scientific School, Yale University, for the last seven years, and has published a number of articles on Old French Literature.

Albert J. Carnoy.

Professor Carnoy was born in Louvain in 1878. He was the son of Joseph A. Carnoy, who was Professor of Higher Mathematics in the University of Louvain. He is also the nephew of J. B. Carnoy, who was Professor of Biology at the same University, and founder of the famous periodical, "La Cellule," and also the founder of the Carnoy Institution for the Study of Biology at Louvain. Dr. Carnoy received the degree of Doctor of Romance Philology from Louvain in 1901, and in the following year the degree of Doctor of Classical Philology. In 1903 he studied as a research student in Cambridge, England, and in 1904 at the University of Berlin. During the same year he was appointed instructor in Louvain University, and two years later became professor of the faculty of philosophy and letters. In his career as a teacher he has lectured on General Linguistics and Comparative Grammar, History of the Greek Language, and Explanation of Various Greek Authors. He has been a frequent contributor to contemporary magazine, and is the author of many scientific works. After the destruction of his home in Belgium, including his library and most of his scientific notes, on August 25, he left for England, where he spent five months in Cambridge, lecturing Belgian students on Greek and Old French, and subsequently received a position as Visiting Professor at Columbia University, where he lectured on Vulgar Latin and on Zoroastrian Religion and Old Persian language.

Some New Buildings.

While reference was made in a general article to some of the following buildings, a further description may prove interesting.

The only new fraternity house to be erected during the year, which will be opened this fall, is the new Delta Tau Delta house on Locust Street near Thirty-sixth, a beautiful little building which harmonizes with other late University buildings, the Jacobean style lending itself readily to the creation of an atmosphere of informality and domesticity. The building contains a main hall and living room, Elizabethan in character, in which there is a beautiful mantel erected to the memory of Robert Brunner, '05 C. The dining room will seat fifty people and is artistically finished, lighted by three French case-ments, which lead to a porch at the side. There is a large meeting room on the third floor of Greek design. The rest of the building is devoted to bed rooms, baths, etc.

Another new building which is nearing completion and which will be ready for occupancy some time this fall, is the Maternity Building of the University Hospital on Thirty-sixth Street below Spruce. This addition is four stories in height, but the fourth floor for the present is to remain unfinished. This floor will eventually be used as dormitories for the third-year students, who will temporarily occupy a room on the top floor of the Pepper Laboratory. The plans are so intricate and so well thought out that it took the architects more than one year to design the building under the supervision of Dr. Barton Cooke Hirst, Professor of Obstetrics at the University of Pennsylvania. The latest improvements in the construction of a Maternity Hospital on modern principles with ample provision for surgical work are incorporated with the new building. The new structure is of hard burnt brick with limestone trimmings. The architecture is in the Elizabethan style, somewhat similar to the Dormitories, but less ornate. The building is connected with the large clinic at the north end, and with the small receiving ward building at the south end.

Another building which will be ready for occupancy this fall is the "Duhring Memorial Stack," a large building which will form part of the library group, erected in memory of the late Louis A. Duhring, former Professor of Dermatology and Honorary Curator of the Dermatological Collection at the University. The new wing extends across the entire south end of the old Library stack room, with which it has been connected by various doorways on the different floor levels. The building is constructed of red terracotta and brick work, the design being in harmony with the old University Library building. The new addition will be used for the purpose of storing books. There are alcoves for students working along special lines. On the first floor are several seminar rooms. This addition is part of a comprehensive plan, including others, which may be added from time to time. The building is to be equipped with the latest approved book stacks, built on the unit principle. Stairs of steel and marble construction connect the various stacks. The new building will have a grand total capacity of housing about 375,000 volumes, which, with the old building, gives the University Library a capacity for stacking almost a million volumes.

The new tower of the University Museum will be ready for opening this fall. In the basement of this tower is a circular auditorium, which is believed to be as nearly perfect acoustically as it is possible to make an auditorium. A whisper can be heard in almost any part of the room. The room has been made circular, the ceiling is a dome, and the walls are constructed with different kinds of tiles, and there is not a corner or obstruction anywhere to smother sounds, the tiles in the wall having been made of two different compositions to prevent echoes. The first six feet of the wall is made of a dense tile, which absorbs the sound, and the remainder of the wall and ceiling is made of a porous tile. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 900. The tower rises ninety feet above the auditorium roof, and has a diameter of ninety feet. Not a piece of steel or iron was used in its entire construction, and walls and floors being entirely of brick and concrete. The architecture is an adaption of Lombardic Romanesque. The auditorium contains no windows and is artificially lighted and ventilated.



DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE BEARING UPON DR. CRAWFORD W. LONG'S DISCOVERY OF ETHER ANESTHESIA.

By Allen J. Smith, M.D.

It may be recalled that on March 30, 1912, the seventieth anniversary of the first use of sulphuric ether as an anesthetizing agent in surgical operative procedures, a bronze medallion tablet was unveiled with appropriate exercises in the Medical Laboratory Building of the University of Pennsylvania as a memorial to Dr. Crawford Williamson Long, the discoverer of this great boon to humanity, a graduate of our medical school in the class of 1839. There appeared in "Old Penn" at the time an account of these exercises together with the formal addresses delivered by Drs. J. Wm. White and J. Chalmers Da Costa, and with the response of Hon. Samuel J. Tribble, Member of Congress from Georgia, on behalf of the family of Dr. Long and of Dr. Long's native State, Georgia. But it is not generally known that as mementos and in a sense as a trust, there were deposited in the Medical School at this time an oil portrait of Dr. Long, executed and presented by his daughter, Miss Emma Long; and by another daughter, Mrs. Frances Long Taylor, a number of photographic reproductions of documents of importance in establishing beyond cavil the priority of Dr. Long in the discovery and successful application of ether anesthesia in surgery. The originals of these documents are in the custody of Mrs. Taylor in Athens, Georgia, although it is hoped that when time is ripe they may be deposited in the archives of the University of Pennsylvania for final keeping. By permission of Mrs. Taylor the writer is permitted to reproduce a series of these documents in "Old Penn," the text of this article being intended merely as introductory to the subject and as a guide to the examination and interpretation of these occasional pages from letters, record books and attested certificates.

The real magnitude of the discovery of ether anesthesia and of its influence upon the world are scarcely conceivable without serious reflection by us to-day. We must fancy the pain and tortures of unavoidable surgical operations in the old days, the utterly inadequate methods then used to numb the sensibilities of the subjects by whisky and opium, the shock of the agony to the system, the numberless cases abandoned to death when proper operation might have saved (and that fundamentally because of the fear of the operation itself), and we must try to realize the vast progress which surgery has gained in the interval, never possible had ether anesthesia or some equally efficient method of pain-eliminating interference not

been learned. It is not too much to say that this discovery was absolutely essential to all that modern surgery and its allied branches in the various surgical specialties and obstetrics stand for to-day.

Doubtless as a student in Philadelphia and observer in the hospitals of New York (where he betook himself for eighteen months after his graduation here in 1839), Long's mind was filled with the crying need for some efficient anesthetic agent. Ether had been known for centuries; was used in various ways in therapeutics and had been given by inhalation in cases of pulmonary phthisis; it was known that if inhaled in concentration it would stupefy; and it was from time to time inhaled in dilute concentration by the adventurous to produce exhilaration and intoxication. (There is evidence that Long had partaken in at least one such "ether frolic" in the North before returning to Georgia to practice his profession.) But such stupefaction was feared and avoided in the then legitimate use of the drug and certainly it was not known that with appropriate care this unconsciousness might be utilized and maintained to insure absence of pain during the performance of surgical operations. Returning in 1841 to his home in Jefferson, Jackson County, Georgia, he unquestionably was in position to advance to the reality of accomplishment. About this time a fad had arisen in various places of inhaling nitrous oxide ("laughing gas") for its exhilarating effects (although the application of this substance for surgical anesthesia was not put into effect by Wells until 1844). Long was asked by friends to give them the opportunity of experiencing this new sensation; but at a loss to provide the gas he suggested sulphuric ether as equally efficacious to cause the excitement and as equally safe. A series of "ether frolics" were indulged in, at first in his office, but afterwards as a common amusement in various places in the town and country, the habit spreading at least as far as Athens, Georgia, perhaps twenty miles away (Plate I). In such experiments Long noted the fact that he himself sometimes became subject to bruises, for which he had no appreciation of a violent or painful cause; he noted falls of others sufficient to have ordinarily caused pain, but apparently without the least sense of pain on the part of the individuals concerned. From such experiences he unquestionably learned the anesthetizing power of the drug. Sometime in the latter part of 1841, stated by Goodman to have been in November (but said by

Jefferson Feb 1st 1842

Dear Rob.

I am under the necessity of troubling you a little, I am entirely out of Ether and wish some by tomorrow night if it is possible to receive it by that time - We have some girls in Jefferson who are anxious to see it taken
- Yours friend
C. W. Long.

I Certify that on the first of January 1842 I resided in Jefferson Jackson County Georgia and that about that time myself with several other young men were in the habit of meeting at Doct. C. W. Long's Shop and other rooms in the Village and inhaling ether which he administered to us, - We took it for its exhilarating effects, - On the 20th of January of the same year I removed to Athens in the above named State when I introduced the inhalation of ether. -

I and several of my young associates frequently assembled our selves together and took it for the excitement it produced, after that I know it became very common to inhale ether in Athens and that it was taken by a great many persons in the place, and was frequently taken in the College Campus and on the streets

August 4th 1849

R. H. Goodman
of the firm of Matthews Goodman & Co
of Athens Georgia

This letter written to me by Dr. C. W. Long in which he ordered the ether that he performed the first surgical operation on a patient under the influence of that drug - a man was removed from the neck of a young man - Mr. James Venable without giving him any pain - it was a complete success - This statement is true as I learned it from Dr. C. W. Long R. H. Goodman

Mr. Robert Goodman

Athens

Geo

In November 1841 Dr. C. W. Long told me that he believed an operation could be performed without the patient feeling pain by giving him Ether or kaly in April 1842 he told me his experiment on James Venable was successful I also saw James Venable the same Spring who told me that he felt no pain during the operation

R. H. Goodman

Witnessed

M. W. K. Cobb
(Mrs. Myrell Cobb)
Gallie Hope Stanley
Oct. 10. 1905

James Menable

To Dr C. W. Long

1842.

January 28 th	Sulphuric ether	25-
March 30	Ether & Exsiccating Turbans	2.50
May 13 th	Sulphuric ether	25-
June 2	Exsiccating Turbans	2.50

George

Lackawanna County

J. D. F. Hinton

Clerk of said

Superior Court of said County
do certify that the above account
is a correct copy of an original
entry made in his Book for
Medical services for the year
1842.

Given under my hand
& seal of office this 27th of March
1842.

J. D. F. Hinton, Clerk, S.





Georgia }
 Clark co } I Edmund S Rawls of Rome
 Floyd co. Ga on oath depose
 & say that I resided with my father in
 Jackson co Ga the year 1842 and was a pupil
 of Wm M. Thurmond who then had charge
 of the Academy in the village of Jefferson.
 During that year I frequently inhaled
 Sulphuric Ether, for its exhilarating effects
 in the office of Dr C. W. Long and at other
 places in the village of Jefferson & was
 well acquainted, ~~th~~ with the smell of
 Ether and the effect of ^{its} inhalation
 On one occasion during that year I was
 present with James M. Venable in the
 office of Dr C. W. Long in Jefferson Jackson
 Co Ga and witnessed Dr C. W. Long cut
 out a tumour from the side of the neck
 of J. M. Venable while said Venable was
 fully under the effects of the vapor of
 S Ether inhaled from a towel and without
 his exhibiting the least symptoms of
 suffering ~~and~~ pain from the operation.
 After the tumour was removed J. M. Venable
 was so unconscious of the operation having
 been performed that he would not believe
 the tumour was removed until it was
 shown him by Dr C. W. Long. O. S. Rawls.

Mr. Venable asserted that he was intirely unconscious of the performance of the operation and did not feel the least pain from the its performance

This operation I am positive was performed during the year 1842 while I was a pupil of Wm. H. Thurmond as it was the only that year the had charge of the academy in Jefferson

I am not positive I was present when Dr. C. M. Long removed the second tumour from the neck of J. M. Venable but if not present I recollect distinctly hearing him say soon after the tumour was removed that it was cut out while he was under the anaisthetic effect of G. Ether and that he did not suffer pain from the operation

I conversed with J. M. Venable frequently during the year 1842 and he ~~positively~~ ^{uniformly} asserted that he did not suffer pain from the operations

Given to and subscribed before me this 2nd November 1853

E. L. Norton J. H.

E. J. Rawls

PLATE V.

members of the Long family to have been in December), he stated categorically his belief that ether inhaled would serve for anesthetic purposes (see Plate II). The exact time when this belief took form in Long's mind and the particular date in 1841 that he so expressed it matter little; he undoubtedly arrived at the conclusion at least a month or more before the idea occurred to Dr. C. T. Jackson, of Boston, one of the early claimants to the honor. Jack-

son, in February, 1842, accidentally inhaled chlorine gas. Because of the relief obtained from ether inhalation for the spasm and discomfort of his throat (a recommended remedy for these results of chlorine inhalations), he conceived the idea that ether might be employed as an agent for surgical anesthesia. He did not at any time put the idea into practice; did not communicate it until the following year, then merely verbally to a number of medical friends; and in 1845

2.
 Georgia. } I, James E. Hayes, of the County and
 Jackson County. } State aforesaid, do state, that I was
 a pupil in the Academy in the Village
 of Jefferson, Jackson County, Georgia, in the year 1842,
 then under the charge of William H. Thurmond.

Some time during that year, I was present in the
 office of Dr. C. W. Long, then of Jefferson, but now of Athens,
 Georgia, and witnessed the said Dr. Long cut a tumor or
 wen from the neck of James M. Venable, now deceased,
 while the said Venable was under the influence of
 Sulphuric Ether, produced by the inhalation of the
 same. The said James M. Venable, seemed entirely
 unconscious of the performance of the operation, and insensible
 to pain until an instant before the operation was finished.

The operation required some time for its performance.
 I know I can not be mistaken in the year the operation
 was performed, nor in the fact that it was Sulphuric Ether
 inhaled by said Venable. I had previously and frequently
 seen Sulphuric Ether inhaled, and was well acquainted
 with its smell. I think there was but little difference
 in my age, and that of said James M. Venable, and, to the
 best of my information, we were both, at that time about
 the ages of twenty one years.

The operation was publicly performed, and Dr. Long
 made no attempt to conceal the character of the article
 inhaled, nor made any request that the result of the operation
 should be kept secret.

The operation witnessed by me, was the second one per-
 formed by Dr. Long, on said James M. Venable. Over

Atlanta D. Hall & Co. Geo.

April 3rd 1853

C. W. Long M. D.

It affords me pleasure to Certify & I do hereby affirm that I saw you perform an operation upon Mr. James M. Venable to wit the cutting out & removing of a Tumor from the neck of the said James M. Venable.

The operation was performed when Mr. Venable was under the influence of Sulphuric Ether produced by inhaling the same. I was intimate with Mr. Venable at the time of the operation; & afterwards frequently conversed with him upon the subject & he often told me that the operation produced no pain. The operation was performed in the Town of Jefferson Jackson County & State of Georgia in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred & Forty Two. Yours &c.
Wm. H. Thurmond.

PLATE VII.

or 1846 suggested it to Dr. W. T. G. Morton, who applied it in the latter year successfully.

Long, however, in a few months was able to try out practically his belief. Among the group who took part in his "ether frolics," and therefore familiar in some measure with the effects of the inhalation, was one James Venable, who had, on several occasions, consulted Long in respect to two small tumors (wens) on the back of his neck, but who because of

apprehension of pain had declined to have them cut away. On March 30, 1842, he permitted Dr. Long to administer ether to him with the understanding that when unconscious the surgeon was to remove one of the two growths; and this was done, the second being removed also under ether anesthesia on June 6 following. Venable was entirely insensible during the whole of the first operation, knew nothing of the removal of the growth, and after recovering conscious-

1843 No 40
 I have been thinking that some time ago
 (in a Co) the summer of 1842, I had
 but not then knew for my head.
 He was in some medicine to which
 with cutting out one of the veins
 and it relieved the pain from the
 vein. — I am sure you were
 in the thought of the other vein
 depending on it
 Sept 17th 1849
 No 11
 I have been thinking and I have
 it in the head and then the not taken in
 the summer of 1842. I am sure you were
 Sept 17th 1849
 William Venable

PLATE VIII.

ness would not believe that it had been removed until the excised tumor was shown to him by Long. In the second procedure he felt no pain except slightly at the last moment of the procedure. Reference is made to the first operation in Goodman's first endorsement on the back of Long's letter, shown in Plate II.

The account against Venable for both operations and the ether used therein is reproduced in Plate III, from Long's account book for 1842, along with attestations of correctness of copy by P. F. Hinton, Clerk of the Superior Court of Jackson County, Georgia. The deposition of E. S. Rawls, reproduced in Plates IV and V, bears upon the operation performed on March 30; that of James E. Hayes, reproduced in part in Plate VI, refers to the operation of June 6, 1842; the certificate of Wm. H. Thurmond (Plate VII) presumably to the operation of March 30, 1842.

One may, of course, refer for fuller accounts of these matters concerning the conception and realization of Long's great object to the publications of Long himself ("Southern Medical and Surgical Journal," December, 1848), to Jackson's retraction of his claim to the discovery when he learned of the work of Long, both to Congress ("Congressional Record," Senator Dawson, 1854), and the medical profession ("Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," April 11, 1861), and

to a long and growing series of historical and appreciative articles (as Buxton's "Crawford Williamson Long, the Pioneer of Anesthesia and the First to Suggest and Employ Inhalation During Surgical Operations"; Young's "Long, the Discoverer of Anesthesia," etc.); but the purpose of the present text is limited to the presentation of the series of documents, the photographic copies of which are deposited in the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, with no more comment than seems justified in properly relating these. This, of itself, in reality covers all the essential points, and the writer refrains purposely from the inviting fields of collateral evidence, the history of the "ether controversy" before Congress, extending from 1849 to 1854, and the argumentation as to the merits or demerits of Long's failure to publish to the world by printing his discovery until driven to do so by the controversialists, etc. But it may readily be seen from the remaining reproductions that assertions that Long failed to make known his discovery or that he abandoned the use of ether anesthesia are entirely incorrect. Plate VIII contains the certificate of Mary Vinson and of her husband, William Vinson, that sometime during the summer of 1843 Dr. C. W. Long removed three wens from the head of Mrs. Vinson, that the first was removed without pain to the patient because during

State of Georgia } Personally appeared before me Thomas Stapler
Jackson County } one of the acting Justice of the Peace of said
County Mary Vinson who being duly sworn
deposes and says that the certificate is true which I gave to
Dr. C. W. Long in the year 1849 in regard to his cutting out three
tumors from my head before cutting out one of them he gave
me some medicine to inhale and I felt no pain at the time
this ~~operation~~ operate was performed but suffered severely during
the cutting out of the others which were taken out without being
under the influence of the inhalation of the medicine
sworn to and subscribed before me
this 12th day December 1853 Mary Vinson
Thomas L. Stapler J. P.

Georgia } I do hereby certify that I was present &
Jackson County } saw William Vinson sign the certificate
with his wife Mary Vinson and that it was
in his last illness in the year 1849 and that he died shortly
thereafter ~~on~~ the 13th day December the 13th day 1853
Thomas L. Stapler J. P.

PLATE IX.

Its removal Dr. Long gave her "some medicine to inhale," while in the removal of the other two inhalation was not practiced and that in case of these the pain of operation was intense; and verification of these certificates is presented in the affidavits presented in Plate IX. Unquestionably the purpose of demonstration of the anesthetizing influence of ether inhalation underlay this method of Dr. Long in removing one of the wens from Mrs. Vinson's head under etherization and the other two without such preparation. The same method follows in the amputation of two fingers from a negro in 1845 (see attested statement of G. L. Thompson, Plate X); and the sworn statement of Dr. J. F. Groves (Dr. Long's first medical student), partly reproduced in Plates XI and XII, covers this point completely in expressing the opinion that it was done "to prove before competent witnesses, that the insensibility to pain was due to the agent used." (It should be recalled that at about this time "animal magnetism" or hypnotism was, to some extent, advocated as a means of surgical anesthesia, and doubtless some question was

raised among critics as to whether Long had not in reality exercised a hypnotic influence instead of producing a drug anesthesia.) In 1844, in the early part of the year, Long extracted a tooth from the mouth of Mrs. James H. Hayes under etherization (see reproduction of sworn statement of James H. Hayes in Plate XIII, which bears collaterally also upon the Venable operations of 1842); and in November or December of the same year he induced Dr. Joseph B. Carlton, of Athens, Georgia, to extract a tooth from a boy under the influence of ether inhalation. Dr. Carlton was the second man to perform a surgical operation with the aid of ether anesthesia and this nearly two years before Morton's independent discovery and demonstration of ether anesthesia (see Plate XIV). In 1845, the amputation of the fingers of a negro boy above mentioned was performed (see Plates X, XI, XII).

In the summer of 1846 Long extracted a tooth under ether anesthesia from the mouth of Mary E. Ware (see Plate XV).

It was in September, 1846, that Dr. W. T. G. Morton,

Georgia } I Grier S Thompson, certify that
 Jackson Co. } I was present and witnessed, Dr Croslan,
 in the year 1845, cut off two fingers of
 a negro boy Sam, the property of my father
 in Law, Ralph Bailey Sen - Before cutting
 off one of the fingers, Dr Croslan, gave the
 boy Sam, sulphuric Ether to inhale from a
 towel or cloth and while under the influence
 of the Ether, cut off the fingers without the
 boy showing the least sign of suffering pain -
 I have also heard the boy speak of the operation
 since and he always asserted that he did
 not feel the least pain when the operation
 was performed - The other finger was
 cut off without the boy being under the
 effects of the Ether and the operation was
 painful - The operation was
 performed without any attempt to conceal the
 nature of the article used, Dr C. W. Leroy, stated
 that the article used was S. Ether, ~~and~~
 I had previously seen S. Ether inhaled, ~~and~~
 from the smell and effects, know, it was
 sulphuric Ether inhaled by the boy Sam -
 Sworn to and subscribed
 before me this 2nd March 1857. G. S. Thompson
 N. H. Prudden, J. P.

PLATE X.

who has been very commonly credited with the priority of discovery of ether anesthesia in surgery, first used sulphuric ether at the suggestion of Dr. C. T. Jackson, for the extraction of a tooth; and in the following month demonstrated in the clinic of John Collins Warren, in the Massachusetts General Hospital, the value of this agent in general surgical anesthesia. Sustained by the circumstances of the place of demonstration, in Boston as a notable medical cen-

ter, and by the authority of Warren, whose name counted in surgery abroad as well as in this country, the fame of Morton's work spread at once over the world; and no one can dispute with their advocates the honor of independence of appreciation of the possibilities of ether anesthesia by Jackson and of demonstration of Jackson's suggestion by Morton. But that Crawford W. Long, alone in an isolated rural community, under no inconsiderable opposition by his

X ^{7th Page.} Account of operation 1845. by Dr. Long's
first student who assisted him in the admin-
istration of the ether.
*Closing lines of preceding page. I find in the two years preceding
my entering Dr. Long's office he had **

* only about six cases in which to try the
anaesthetic effects of ether. ~~* The~~ first case
that came under his care where its use was
applicable after my going into his office
was not till January 8th 1845 which was the
case of a negro boy having two fingers to ampu-
tate, caused by a neglected burn. I as the only
student, still, with the Doctor he had me to ac-
company him to see the operation and assist
in the administration of the ether. The first
finger was removed while under the influence
of ether, the little fellow evincing no pain, the
second without ether, the child suffered extremely.

And there were two gentlemen present as witness-
es of the whole proceedings. The question has
been raised as to the reason why Dr. Long used
ether in one amputation and not in the other?

Evidently to prove before competent witnesses
that the insensibility to pain was due to the
agent used to produce that effect. Being the same
patient, at the same time, and operations of like

Page 8. is omitted as it does not relate to the operation described by Dr. Lyons on when he anaesthetized the patient in 1840.

doubt that Dr Crawford W Long was the original and first discoverer of Modern Anaesthesia. The claims of all other men paled beside the facts that prove his priority. His own statements of his reasons for not sooner publishing to the world his discovery only show the conscientious, cautious nature of the man, and add strength to his claim.

At the request of Mrs. Frances Long Taylor I have prepared the above statement of facts in regard to her father's discovery of anaesthesia. All of which I certify to be true to the best of my recollection.

The above and foregoing Statements were sworn to and subscribed before me

J. F. Groves M.D.

Dec., 15th 1894

Wm. H. Wilson N.P. & J.P.

See next pages.

PLATE XII.

neighbors and friends, and under circumstances which hampered wide and immediate publicity, had preceded both Jackson and Morton, the documents thus far cited and here presented amply prove.

It is well known how, in December, 1844, the Hartford dentist, Horace Wells, submitted himself to inhalation of nitrous oxide gas at the hands of Dr. G. Q. Colton, a wandering lecturer, in order that in the unconsciousness caused by this agent a brother dentist,

John M. Riggs, might extract a molar from his jaw, as an experiment looking to the great aim of all these men; how on the success of the test, Wells employed the nitrous oxide upon a number of persons in his practice, and in January, 1845, went to Boston, where in the same clinic in the Massachusetts General Hospital the surgeon, Warren, opened to him the opportunity of demonstrating its applicability to general surgery; and how in his failure to produce anesthesia

Georgia } Personally appeared before me
 Thomas County } James H. Hayes of said County and
 after being duly sworn deposeeth
 and sayeth that in the Early part of the year
 1844. He called on Dr C. W. Long (who was practicing
 Physic in the Town of Jefferson Jackson County
 Georgia at that time) to extract a tooth for
 my wife. She being in a delicate situation and
 very nervous Dr Long proposed to administer
 to her Sulphuric Ether it being the first
 I ever heard of its being used I objected to
 its being given Dr Long said he had used
 it in Surgical operations in one or two
 cases ~~with~~ without pain to the Patient and
 without any difficulty whatever. and partially
 spoke of cutting a wen or tumor from the
 neck of James M Venable in confirmation
 of what Dr Long said I have heard James
 M Venable speak of the operation above
 referred to and said it was performed without
 pain to him. I have also heard others speak
 of the same operation that was present and
 saw it. I am not certain whether James M
 Venable or Dr Long told me this operation
 was performed in 1843 or 1842. but I am
 certain the conversation between Dr Long and
 myself with regard to extracting my wifes
 tooth was in the Early part of 1844
 I swear to and subscribed this 12th day of
 December 1853

attest

J. B. Davis

Notary Public

Thomas Co Ga

James H Hayes

Operation performed by Dr. Joseph B. Carlton, 1844.
The second man in the world to use Ether in
— extracting a tooth

I do certify that Dr Crawford
H. Long of Jefferson, Jackson Co. Ga. ad-
vised my husband Dr Joseph B. Carlton
a resident of Athens, Ga. to try sulphuric
ether as an anesthetic in his practice.

In Nov or Dec 1844 in Jefferson Ga
while on a visit to that place and in
the office of Dr Long, my husband
extracted a tooth from a boy who was
under the influence, by inhalation of sulphuric
ether, without pain, the boy not knowing when
it was done,

I further certify that the fact of Dr Long
using sulphuric ether by inhalation to prevent
pain was frequently spoken of in the county of
Jackson at this time and was quite notorious

Mrs Emma H. Carlton

Sworn to and subscribed
before

June 29th 1907 Frank Betts
J. Y. Altyrod A. S. Clarke County Ga.

Georgia of Mary E Ware
 Floyd County of Floyd County Ga.
 I Certify, that while
 residing near the village of Jefferson in
 Jackson Co. Ga. Dr C. W. Long extracted
 a tooth for me while under the
 influence of Sulphuric Ether, produced
 by the inhalation of the same from a
 towel or handkerchief and without my
 suffering the least pain at the time
 the tooth was drawn.
 According to the best of my recollection
 and belief, the tooth was extracted in the
 summer of the year 1846. I am
 positive it was extracted by Dr C. W. Long
 before I ever heard or saw any account
 of any other person using Sulphuric Ether
 for the purpose of preventing pain in the
 extraction of teeth or in the performance of
 any surgical operation —
 February the 15 1854 Mary E Ware

PLATE XV.

he left Boston, depressed and shocked, and not very long thereafter abandoned his experiments and gave up his professional work. The perfection of the application of nitrous oxide in dentistry and surgery was due to Dr. G. Q. Colton and dates some eighteen or twenty years later; but undoubtedly to Wells is due the honor of its discovery as an anesthetic agent. In 1847 he published a history of the discovery and application of nitrous oxide gas; and this in fact was the only publication in print by any one of these men of their work prior to the great "ether controversy" before the United States Congress, 1849-1854. Morton, with Jackson, had patented ether, mingled with various aromatics to conceal its odor, under the name "Letheon"; but had not invoked the patent right to prevent its general use. However, basing his claim upon an asserted infringement of the patent by the

United States Government through the use of ether in the army in the Mexican War, Morton claimed compensation; and the claims of Jackson and of Wells were also presented. These public claims finally induced Long to make his publication in the "Southern Medical and Surgical Journal," and to gather together some of the certificates and affidavits here reproduced; but he declined to present any claims for remuneration; and not until in 1854, five years after the controversy in Congress had been instituted, did he present to Senator Dawson his statements, with a claim "only for recognition of priority" in the discovery. Jackson investigating this claim, at once withdrew his own, and acknowledged Long as having first discovered and used ether anesthesia; and the presentation of Long's evidence resulted in the collapse of the bill for remuneration of all the claimants.



Georgia } I Amos Delaperrere M.D.
Jackson County } Do certify that I reside in
Jefferson } Jefferson Jackson County
Georgia in the year 1842 and that ~~during~~ sometime
in that year I heard James Mc Venable then of
said State and County now deceased speak
of Dr C. M. Long then of Jefferson in the County
of Jackson Georgia now of Athens Georgia
cutting two tumours from his neck while
under the influence of the inhalation of
Sulphuric Ether without pain or being
conscious of the performance of the operation

I do further certify that the fact of
Dr C. M. Long using Sulphuric Ether by
inhalation to prevent pain in surgical
operations was frequently spoken of and
notorious in the County of Jackson State
of Georgia in the year 1842—

I do further certify that the said James Mc
Venable was born and raised near Jefferson
and was regarded as a young man of truth
and veracity

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this 30th of March
1854

A. DeLaperriere
M.D.

N. H. Pendergast Esq.

Cousin of Genl De Trobriand

Genl De Trobriand commanded at V. Camp ^{Union}

Ms 5 b

Athens Georgia Aug 16th 1878

This certifies, that in the month of May 1843;
I was present & assisted Dr R. D. Moore of this place
in amputating a leg. He said to his three
students (I being one) If I had of thought
of it, before we left home, I would have tried
Dr. Longs discovery. Producing insensibility
by inhalation of Aether.

attest
Wm M. Jackson
Andrew
Clats County Georgia

PLATE XVII.

Out of Congress the controversy has continued; but the priority of Long is no longer assailed. The main point as yet in dispute lies in the assertion that honor should be withheld from Long because he failed to make known his great discovery, and should go to Morton for having first brought it to the notice of the world. The truth is that Morton himself, aside from his letter of patent and his claim for remuneration at the hands of Congress, did not publish in print his discovery. The first article upon the subject was published by H. J. Bigelow, of Boston ("Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," November 18, 1846), beyond such notices as appeared in the public newspapers of the use of this novel measure. Nor did Jackson do more toward the dissemination of the discovery. Both, of course, made verbal communications, but both were involved in the patenting of "Letheon," which for a time threatened to lead to a refusal on the part of the Massachusetts General Hospital surgeons to aid in the promotion of ether anesthesia; and in the end the influence and authority of these prominent surgeons was principally responsible for the wide publication and general employment of the method. It was for the lack of equivalent opportunity to fully test and demonstrate his discovery that Long was silent. But there is much evidence that at no time did he in the least conceal from the local public or his professional brethren in Georgia what he was doing. In the Plates thus far presented (notably in Plates II, IV and V, VI, X, XI, XII and XIV) there is every evidence of the openness of his work to public and professional inspection; and in the two remaining ones of the series (Plates XVI and XVII) in our collection, both from members of the medical profession practicing in Georgia, there is clear evidence of the fact of information of the local profession upon the subject.

These reproductions constitute a valuable record; but they present only a part of the full collection of similar documents in the possession of Mrs. Taylor. In themselves they prove beyond cavil the only point that Dr. Long himself ever cared to insist upon, that is that he preceded all others in the discovery and in the utilization of surgical anesthesia by the inhalation of ether. He did not, nor can others deny that Jackson and Morton independently came to the same goal some five years later, or that Wells two years later had reached a similar object with nitrous oxide. As to the matter of priority, both in appreciation of the value of the agent and in its actual use and continued employment, a sentence taken from an original page of Dr. Long's writings, which is included with the collection of reproductions presented to the Medical School by Mrs. Taylor, undoubtedly expresses all he felt: "... the justice of the claim I can never yield, unless satisfied that experiments in etherization were made antecedent to those performed by me."

It is a matter of record (not covered entirely by these reproductions) that Long performed not less than eight minor operations under ether anesthesia before Morton's discovery; and subsequently amputated breasts and limbs with it as adjuvant. But he never, because of ignorant prejudice of the local laity and more or less opposition on the part of the older physicians about him, was able to use it as frequently as would be permitted or even required to-day in the same class of practice. The writer feels that the publication and dissemination of the data here reproduced will be found interesting and valuable to the readers of "Old Penn," and that in a measure, too, this additional precaution for the preservation of these documents in print is a duty the University owes to its distinguished son.

There are about 40,000 living matriculates who should read

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OLD PENN

HOUSTON HALL, WEST PHILADELPHIA.

Published every Saturday during the Academic Year of the
University of Pennsylvania.

Publishers, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Edited by George E. Nitzsche and Members of the
University Staff.

SUBSCRIPTION.....\$2.00 PER YEAR
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Single copies, ten cents.
Postage free to all countries in Postal Union.

Checks, drafts and orders should be made payable to OLD PENN.

All correspondence should be addressed
Old Penn, Houston Hall,
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Telephones { Bell, Baring 100.
 { Keystone, West 42-79A.

Entered as second-class matter October 17, 1903, at the post office at
Philadelphia, Pa., under Act of March 3, 1879.

This magazine is devoted to the general public work of the
University,—local and national, and to its work in other
lands, as well as to the interests of its great body of alumni.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 2, 1915.

OPENING DAY.

To one who had for many years observed the Opening Day exercises of the University, there was a pleasing increase of inspiration in the simple and dignified ceremonies held in Weightman Hall on Friday morning, September 24. The hall was packed and the corridors filled with as fine a set of young men as have been welcomed at any college in the land. Not as stylishly dressed as at some few, nor giving evidence of wealth, but the mass of faces seemed to form a composite photograph of earnestness and capacity and suggested intellectual vigor.

The Provost had been slightly ill and the press, as it usually does in all matters relating to prominent men, had magnified the case, so that it seemed possible that he might not be present. The reception extended to him could not be described except by the use of such words as tremendous or magnificent, though we may use the definition of ovation, a spontaneous expression of homage to a popular person.

The Provost's address of welcome was philosophic and kindly, and mainly directed to a caution against those moral delinquencies which hinder or even destroy the capacities of some students, and which are likely to be dressed in more alluring garb and colors in a city than in the country towns from which many students come.

There are more students, of course. We do not know as yet how many. There are new courses and higher standards, and some new buildings and some new problems. All of which will be set forth in due time.

As to "Old Penn," it begins its fourteenth year with this number, and while it greets old friends, hopes for many new ones. It will continue to publish the lectures by members of the faculty, combining instruction with entertainment, for such is peculiarly the function of a lecture; and as it ever has, it will endeavor to set forth the virtues and beauties of the University. There will be enough of others who will diligently seek to find and expose flaws, and there is nothing that is quite perfect, not even this magazine.

A LETTER FROM SEATTLE.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
Pacific Northwest Alumni Association.
Seattle, Washington,
July 31, 1915.

Mr. George E. Nitzsche,
Houston Club,
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia.

Dear Nitzsche:

At the postponed June meeting of the University of Pennsylvania Seattle Alumni Club, held at the North-old Inn, Seattle, on July 27, the following were elected officers for 1915-16: President, Frank A. Paul, '08 C., '10 L.; vice-president, Attilio F. Shedico, '09 Ph.; secretary, Kenneth O. Biles, ex-'17 Wh.; treasurer, Lennox R. Holmes, '11 C.

It was voted that Seattle alumni are in favor of continuing the Pacific Northwest Alumni scholarship and our delegates to the annual meeting of the Northwest Alumni, in Tacoma, were so instructed. This meeting would ordinarily be held about September 15, but it will be fixed for any date in August or early September that we can get the Provost to attend. I hope you will use your influence with him to get him to come out.

Monthly luncheons will be held by the University of Pennsylvania Seattle Alumni Club from August to June, on the first Monday, with the exception of February, 1916, when the usual University Day Banquet and Reunion will be held on the 22d.

Will you please advise me to what places complimentary copies of "Old Penn" were sent weekly during 1914-15? I know of one specific instance of a young man going to Pennsylvania this fall by reason of reading about University activities in "Old Penn," picked up at random in a public reading-room, and there may be others of which I know nothing.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) FRANK A. PAUL.

Provost Smith Lays a Cornerstone.

On June 23, at Meadville, Pa., during the centennial commencement program of Allegheny College, Provost Edgar Fahs Smith laid the cornerstone of Carnegie Hall of Science on behalf of the donor. Provost Smith received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Had a Most Successful Year.

The twelfth session of the Summer School closed on August 13th with a registration of 1,035, the largest in its history. Of this number, three hundred and forty-nine were registered as follows in the various departments of the University; College, 59; Towne Scientific School, 101; Wharton School, 48; Medical School, 3; Veterinary School, 1; Dental School, 1; Graduate School, 95; College Courses for Teachers, 76; and School of Education, 55. It will be seen that about two-thirds of the Summer School students attend the University only during the Summer Session, and the great majority of these are engaged in educational work as superintendents, supervisors and teachers. Two hundred and eighty-six students had previously attended the following colleges and universities:

Allegheny College, 1; Amherst College, 2; Bridge-water College, 1; Brown University, 1; Bryn Mawr College, 8; Bucknell University, 7; California University, 1; Chicago University, 5; Cincinnati University, 2; Colby College, 1; Colgate University, 1; College for Women, 1; Columbia University, 7; Cornell University, 8; Dartmouth College, 4; Delaware State College, 1; Dickinson College, 3; Elizabethtown College, 1; Emerson College, 1; Franklin & Marshall College, 2; George Washington University, 3; Goucher College, 9; Hamilton College, 1; Hamlin University, 1; Harvard University, 8; Haverford College, 5; Hood College, 3; Howard University, 4; Hunter College, 1; Indiana University, 2; Irving College, 1; Mercer University, 1; Michigan University, 8; Morgan College, 2; Mt. Holyoke College, 4; Muhlenberg College, 2; New York University, 4; Northwestern University, 1; Oberlin College, 1; Ohio Northern University, 1; Ohio State University, 1; Park College, 2; Pennsylvania College, 5; Pittsburgh University, 3; Princeton University, 1; Rollins College, 1; Smith College, 1; State College, 16; State University of Kentucky, 1; Swarthmore College, 13; Syracuse University, 2; Temple University, 28; Texas University, 1; Toledo University, 2; Trinity College, 2; University of Chattanooga, 1; University of Colorado, 1; University of Illinois, 1; University of Wisconsin, 1; Ursinus College, 1; Valparaiso University, 1; Vassar College, 6.

Three hundred registered from Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia, and nearly every state was represented in the enrollment. An increasing number of students attend each year from New York, the South and Middle West.

A total of one hundred and eighty courses were offered, including the Classical Languages, Modern Languages, English Language and Literature, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Psychology, Zoölogy, Philosophy, History, Economics, Sociology, Political Science, Education, Anthropology, Finance, Music, Bacteriology and Architecture. Inasmuch as the Summer School exists primarily for the training of teachers, an effort was made to meet the needs of persons engaged in educational work who are prevented from attending the regular sessions of a college because of their professional duties. In order to assist teachers in the effective presentation of their subjects, courses on methods of instruction were offered in Physics, Latin, History, German, Drawing, Music and other branches.

Great interest was shown in the courses conducted

by the Department of Psychology for the training of teachers of retarded children, a phrase of Psychological work in which the University was a pioneer. In addition to a large number of systematic courses for graduate and undergraduate students, a restoration class was in session daily, composed of children who have a chance of restoration to their normal grades as a result of special instruction. Especial attention was also devoted to the speech defects of children which often constitute a serious obstacle to their progress in school.

In addition to the formal courses in the History of Education, School Administration and allied subjects, the Department of Education conducted a Model School consisting of the eight primary and grammar grades, attended by about two hundred and twenty-five children from the city public schools. Each grade was in charge of an expert teacher officially representing some noted city system or training school. Teachers who observed the work of the Model School thus had an opportunity to compare and discuss the practical working out of various plans and methods in elementary education. A similar opportunity was afforded to secondary teachers by the Model High School classes in first and second year English, German and Mathematics, also conducted by the Department of Education.

Besides an attractive series of free evening lectures by members of the Faculty, four musicals were given by Mr. Edward Shippen Van Leer, Miss Edna Harwood Baugher, Mrs. Mabelle Addison, Mr. Donald Redding, Mr. William S. Thunder, the Apollo Quartette and Mr. William O. Miller. "Twelfth Night" and "The Taming of the Shrew" were performed by the Ben Greet Company in the Botanical Gardens, and a number of excursions were made to points of interest in and about Philadelphia.

The increased importance attached to the Summer School is in line with the extension policy pursued by the University as evidenced by the courses offered by the Wharton School and School of Education in various cities of the State, the extra-mural courses and College Courses for Teachers. The scope of the Summer School extends throughout the entire State of Pennsylvania and even beyond its boundaries, and in this fact lies its usefulness.

Eugene Berkeley Baker Won Stewardson Scholarship.

It was announced in July that the Stewardson Memorial Scholarship, which carries with it the sum of \$1,000 for travel purposes, was awarded to Eugene Berkeley Baker of 3718 Locust Street, in a competition in which sixty participated. Only architects less than 30 years old and who had lived in the State for a year were eligible.

The prize is awarded annually under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania and a committee of Philadelphia architects. John Sinkler is chairman of the latter. The architectural problem, the basis for the competition, was a memorial auditorium. Of the contestants, the work of five was chosen and submitted to a jury of New York architects.

Dr. J. Frank Small, '89 M., entertained the York County Medical Society at Pinehurst Farm, near York, on September 2, it being his fiftieth birthday and the twenty-fifth anniversary of his entrance into the profession. He was presented with a handsome mahogany cane by the members of the society.

AMONG THE ALUMNI.

Robert P. Reeder Appointed Professor of Law at Oregon University.

Robert P. Reeder, of the Philadelphia Bar, who was graduated from the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1898, has been called to the University of Oregon as Professor of Law in their new Law School, to be opened there this fall. Mr. Reeder was prepared for the University at the Central High School. While at the University he also took a number of courses in the Wharton School. Some years ago Mr. Reeder prepared the second edition of C. Stuart Patterson's "The United States and the States Under the Constitution." Mr. Reeder has also been



ROBERT P. REEDER, '98 LAW.

a frequent contributor to the University of Pennsylvania "Law Review." Among some of his articles which have attracted wide attention were those upon Rate Regulation, Due Process Clauses, Constitutional Restraints, and other Constitutional subjects. He also contributed articles to various scientific journals. Last year Mr. Reeder brought out a volume on the Validity of Rate Regulations, when he also received the degree of Master of Laws from the University. Mr. Reeder also took considerable part in politics, being one of the independent leaders of the Forty-fourth Ward. He also did considerable campaign work for President Wilson. He is also one of the leading men of the P. O. S. of A., and the secretary of the Thirteenth District. He is at present vice-president of the Federation of the various patriotic

societies of Philadelphia. This organization is known as the Philadelphia County Federation of Protestant Church Organizations and Protestant Patriotic Fraternities.

Mr. Reeder will give courses on Bills and Notes, Corporations and Torts.

Dr. John A. Kolmer, '08 M., of the faculty of the Pathological Department, received the honorary degree of Master of Science from Villanova College at the commencement held on June 17.

Dr. Maxwell J. Lick, '12 M., and Miss Mary E. McLaughlin were married at Edinboro, Pa., on July 22. They reside at 714 Sassafras Street, Erie, Pa. Dr. Lick received the degree of A.B. from Allegheny College and also attended the Pennsylvania College of Music at Meadville. He was a member of several fraternities, director of music in Chapel and leader of the University Quartette.

Dr. Ralph Herbert Luikert, '15 M., and Miss Marie Ryon were married in New York City on June 24. Dr. Luikert sailed on June 25 for Serbia as a member of the staff of American physicians who went there to do hospital. Dr. Luikert's home is in Norfolk, Neb., and Mrs. Luikert's home is in Shenandoah, Pa.

Ralph J. Baker, Esq., '11 L., and Miss Anna Gilkyson were married at Friends' Meeting House, Philadelphia on June 17. Mr. Baker is associated in the practice of law with former Deputy Attorney General Frederick W. Fleitz at Harrisburg, Pa.; he received the degree of A.B. from Swarthmore in 1907; won First Year Honors and Second Year Honors at the Law School; was president editor of the "American Law Register," and a member of the Varsity truck and relay teams.

At the annual meeting of the State Dental Association, at Reading, Pa., June 23, H. E. Friessell, of Pittsburgh, was elected president; S. P. Cameron, '00, of Philadelphia, and C. S. Van Horn, of Bloomsburg, vice-presidents; Luther M. Weaver, '88, of Philadelphia, recording secretary; George S. Schlegel, '00, of Reading, corresponding secretary, and W. A. Spencer, '90, of Carbondale, treasurer.

Dr. John W. Luther, '99 M., is surgeon-in-chief of the Palmerton, Pa., hospital, which has been enlarged from fifty to eighty beds. He is also Burgess of Palmerton. The hospital is maintained in part by the New Jersey Zinc Company, the chief industry of Palmerton.

Dr. Seneca Egbert, '88 M., addressed the eighteenth annual conference of the Physical Directors of the Pennsylvania State Y. M. C. A. on the subject of the importance of good digestion in its relation to physical culture.

Dr. S. Lewis Ziegler, '85 M., Director of Public Health and Charities of Philadelphia, received the degree of LL.D. from Lafayette College at the commencement in June.

Michael T. Barrett, D.D.S., '03, Instructor in Normal Histology, received the honorary degree of Master of Science from Villanova College at the commencement in June.

Dr. Robert G. Torrey, '06 M., and Miss Florence P. Smith were married at Gwynedd, Pa., on June 19. Dr. Torrey is a native of Virginia and studied at Montclair, N. J., High School. He was a member of the Varsity football team four years, captain for two years of famous teams. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Athletic Association and of

the Football Committee; member of Psi Upsilon Fraternity and Alpha Omega Alpha Honorary Medical Fraternity.

Judge William H. Staake, '68 L., was reappointed in June chairman of the Committee on Uniform State Laws by Governor Brumbaugh. Judge Staake has been chairman of the commission for Pennsylvania since 1901.

Fayette Avery McKenzie, Ph.D., 1906, was elected in July president of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. Dr. McKenzie received the degree of B.S. from Lehigh in 1895. He was formerly in charge of an Indian school in Wyoming and later Professor of Sociology and Economics at Ohio State University, with which institution he has been connected for ten years.

Dr. F. Allen Rutherford, '14 M., and Miss Helen Andrews, of Lebanon, Pa., were married in Philadelphia on July 15. For the past year Dr. Rutherford has been a resident at the Pottsville Hospital. Dr. Rutherford received the degree of A.B. from Lebanon Valley College.

Dr. Harry M. Kraemer, '14 M., of Scranton, interne at the State Hospital, who was one of the candidates who successfully passed the State Board examination, has, according to the "Scranton Times," decided to remain another year at the hospital. Dr. Kraemer received the degree of B.S. from St. Thomas' College.

James C. Luitweiler, '15 L., according to the "Reading Telegram," will practice law in one of the South American cities, having spent several years in Mexico. He is a graduate of York High School.

Walter Monaghan, ex-'15 E.E., of West Chester, Pa., is working at the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Dr. George F. Mish, '53 M., celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday at Middletown, Pa., on July 6. He is the oldest practicing physician in Dauphin County. He served with the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Civil War, was captured at the battle of Stone River and sent to Libby Prison, but soon exchanged.

Dr. C. W. Bankes, '05 M., received "Birthday Greetings" from the "Reading Eagle" on July 11. He was graduated from Keystone State Normal School in 1901 and has been located in Reading since 1910.

Dr. Robert Morgan Entwistle, '14 M., and Miss May Belle Rose were married at Johnstown, Pa., on July 12. Dr. Entwistle received the degree of B.S. from Princeton; he was vice-president of his class for two years, and of the Undergraduate Medical Association one year. He is a member of Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity and Alpha Mu Pi Omega Medical Fraternity.

Harry B. Roshon, '15 Vet., has opened an office at 1131 Greenwich Street, Reading, Pa. Dr. Roshon studied at Reading High School, Keystone State Normal School and in pharmacy at Medico-Chirurgical College.

Dr. Ellwood R. Kirby, '87 M., made an address to the Wilmington, Del., Medical Society under the auspices of the Physicians' and Surgeons' Hospital at the summer home of the Delaware Saengerbund.

The Western Pennsylvania alumni associations of the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell University held their annual joint picnic at Ashtabula, Ohio, on June 26. Alumni were present from Erie, Buffalo, Akron and Cleveland.

Frederick A. Muhlenberg, '11 Arch., in July opened an office for the practice of architecture at 706 Colonial Trust Building, Reading, Pa. He was graduated

from Reading High School in 1904 and from Gettysburg College B.S. in 1908. He was manager of the Architectural play in 1911; president of the Architectural Society; member and director of the T Square Club; Philadelphia Cricket Club; University Club of Reading, and Berkshire Country Club.

Alvin P. Dise, '11 C.E., and Miss Anna Louise Rowe were married at York, Pa., on July 24. Mr. Dise is a graduate of York Collegiate Institute and is in the employ of the Government at Washington, D. C.

August B. Schulte, '13 Wh., who recently resigned as real estate officer of the Pelham Trust Company, has opened a real estate office at 6644 Germantown Avenue. He was connected with the Pelham Trust Company for eight years.

James Gay Gordon, Jr., '10 L., resigned his position as Assistant City Solicitor on September 1, and will engage entirely in private practice.

Dr. James J. Walsh, '95 M., and Miss Julia Huelet Freed were married in New York on August 14th. Dr. Walsh, after he was graduated from Fordham University, took his degree in Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and then studied several years in the hospitals and universities of Europe. He has been the recipient of several honorary degrees from colleges in this country. He is consulting physician of Gabriel's Sanatorium, and consulting Neurologist of the United Hospital, Port Chester, N. Y.; St. Agnes' Home for Crippled Children, White Plains, N. Y.; the Champlain Valley Hospital, Plattsburg, N. Y., and the Mercy Hospital, Hempstead, L. I. He is a trustee of the Catholic Summer School of America and of the Catholic Institute for the Blind.

Eugene Spencer West, '15 D., has opened offices at Second and Northampton Streets, in the Norton Building, Easton, Pa.

Howard A. Loeb, '93 C., was elected president of the Tradesmen's National Bank of Philadelphia on August 27. Mr. Loeb was a consulting engineer and entered the bank in 1907 as vice-president.

Dwight M. Anderson, '14 L., of Donora, Pa., and Miss Grace McCoy were married at Parkersburg, W. Va., on August 5. Mr. Anderson is a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College.

Recorder of Deeds Ernest L. Tustin, '88 L., presided at the Pennsylvania Day exercises at the Panama-Pacific Exposition on September 4. Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh, '93 C., made an address and was the guest at luncheon on September 3, at the Faculty Club of the University of California, and later reviewed the Second Regiment, N. G. P., on the exposition grounds.

Joseph Wright Cook, '10 M., according to recent advices, was married at Teheran, Persia, to Miss Alice Ensign. Dr. Cook left for Persia about three years ago to accept a position as surgeon in charge of the American hospital in Teheran, Persia, a city of about 450,000 population. This hospital is under the supervision of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. He prepared at Hill School and received the degree of A.B. from Princeton. He was graduated with honors from the Medical School and is said to have made a great success in surgery in Persia, especially in operating for cataract, which is very prevalent.

William H. Walker, '06 C., has recently been appointed Director of the School of Accounts and Finance of Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THOMAS S. EVANS GOES TO PRINCETON.

Secretary of the Christian Association for Seventeen Years.

Thomas St. Clair Evans, who has, for seventeen years—with the exception of one year—continuously been Secretary of the Christian Association of the University of Pennsylvania, has resigned that position to become Secretary to the Association at his Alma Mater—Princeton University.

It is most largely due to Mr. Evans' faithful and continuous service that the Association has developed into one of the most successful of those in the colleges of the United States and Canada. It is with sincere regret that the Board of Directors has been compelled to accept his resignation, and it only did so because of their confidence in the ability of Dr. Hanchett to succeed Mr. Evans and further develop the Association in the University life.

The following letter, written by Mr. Evans to the Board of Directors under date of August 23, 1915, will doubtless be of interest to our readers. He leaves the University with the best wishes of the whole University family:

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

August 23, 1915.

To the Members of the Board of Directors:

The Christian work at the University of Pennsylvania is in such splendid condition and the work at Princeton is so very much in need of a leader of some little experience that Mrs. Evans and I have decided to accept the call to work at Princeton, beginning with the opening of the next school year in September. David S. Hanchett, Ph.D., has consented to become my successor as General Secretary at Pennsylvania, which guarantees that the work will go right ahead from one degree of strength to another. Dr. Hanchett is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, took his degree of Ph.D. here at Pennsylvania, taught on the faculty and is gradually preparing for the Christian ministry. We hope that he will look upon this work at Pennsylvania as a special field of ministry to students. With Rev. M. W. Lampe, Ph.D.; Rev. J. R. Hart, Jr., Rev. A. W. Stevenson, Dana G. How and a very competent group of secretaries on part time, the Association is better equipped than any other American university for effective Christian work. Undergraduate officers and Committee Chairmen for the coming year could scarcely be excelled, led as they are by Gordon A. Hardwick—President of the Senior Class—who is President of the Association and is now Chief Counselor at University Camp.

During the coming year the visits of Raymond Robins, of Chicago; Professor Henry B. Wright, of Yale; Rev. Henry E. Fosdick, of Montclair; Dr. Hugh Black, of New York, and Professor Edward A. Steiner, of Iowa, who will spend two Sundays and the intervening week in most cases at the University, conducting Chapel and meeting with the students, will mean a spiritual uplift which the University of Pennsylvania has not experienced in recent years.

The Settlement, in charge of Miss Helen I. Duncan, a woman of rare ability and experience, from Chicago, is sure to go forward successfully, with the additional help of Mr. Dana G. How, the Service Secretary, who will live at the Settlement House. University Camp is having by far its most successful season this summer under the charge of Gordon Hardwick and his

associates. The Camp is now fully equipped and only needs to be developed and intensified in order to do a large service each summer.

Our Foreign Work will go on as usual under the leadership of Mr. Pepper and Ned Wood, and the presence of Frank Slack and Dr. Cadbury, who are home on furlough for the next winter, will mean much to foreign missions in the University.

The churches are all co-operating most heartily with the Association, and the Church Secretaries will be able, during the coming winter, to develop important denominational phases of the Christian work of the University.

Personally, Mrs. Evans and I have never faced a more trying ordeal than that of changing our place of work from Pennsylvania to Princeton. All of our friendships and attachments are now connected with Pennsylvania, and every line of least resistance would lead us to remain here as long as we might be invited to do so. However, the need at Princeton is very acute, and the judgment of Dr. Mott and the other Intercollegiate leaders has been very strongly in favor of our undertaking the work at Princeton. With the present Board of Directors, Secretarial staff and undergraduate leaders at Pennsylvania we feel that we are leaving the work in the best of hands, and we wish to express, especially to the members of the Board, our warmest personal appreciation of all that the friendship and support of these faithful men has meant to us. We feel that we are doing His Will Whom we have tried to serve at Pennsylvania in accepting the call to Princeton, and we commit anew to Him the work at Pennsylvania with entire confidence for the future.

It has been a rare privilege to work with Provost Smith and the other members of the Board. I can ask for my successor no greater privilege than the continuation of the fellowship which has been the most vital human factor in the success of the work at Pennsylvania.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) THOS. S. EVANS,
General Secretary.

Dr. Hanchett, who succeeds Mr. Evans as General Secretary of the Christian Association, is a native of Aurora, Ill., where he attended the High School, was graduated in 1906, and entered the University of Wisconsin; was graduated A.B. in 1910, and shortly became secretary to the President of the C. B. & Q. R. R. He was Harrison Scholar in Economics, 1912-13; Assistant in Economics, 1913, and received the degree of Ph.D. in 1914.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION NOTES.

Three new secretaries have been added to the staff of the Christian Association. Rev. John R. Hart, Jr., '11 C., M.A., '15, becomes Chapel, Life-Work and Episcopal Secretary. Mr. Hart was on the staff of the Association for three years following his graduation, and during the past year has been completing his course at the Philadelphia Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Allen Evans, Jr., a student of the Graduate School who took his Bachelor's Degree at Yale in 1914, becomes Preparatory and High Schools Secretary. Mr. Evans is a graduate of the Haverford College and is very much interested in bringing Christian influences to bear upon the lives of the boys in the secondary schools. He will arrange for University

students to speak in the different schools, for the organization of Bible classes, and for a conference to be held in June as in the past two years at the University Camp at Green Lane, Pa. The conference will be open to boys who expect to enter the University in the fall.

Mr. William F. Byron, '14 A., becomes Employment Secretary. A special effort is to be made this year to find employment for all of the considerable number of students who find it necessary to earn a part of their expenses while in the University. Mr. Byron is living at the University Settlement and will devote some of his time to the Boys' Work there.

Miss Helen I. Duncan, formerly head of the Bohemian Settlement of Chicago, has just become Head-Worker at the University House, 26th and Lombard Streets, Philadelphia, which is conducted under the auspices of the Christian Association. The former Head-Worker, Miss Helen S. Knowles, was married in the summer to Mr. Henry H. Bonnell, of Chestnut Hill. (Mr. Bonnell is an alumnus of the University.) A banquet is planned to be held at the Settlement House on the evening of October 25, when a large number of students will be present to meet Miss Duncan, and also to learn of the opportunities for doing social service in the Settlement and elsewhere in Philadelphia and vicinity.

Mr. Dana G. How, the Service Secretary of the Christian Association, has begun to reside at the Settlement House and will assist in bringing the students of the University into close touch with the activities of the House.

The Chapel services will be conducted by the Provost, as heretofore, the Freshmen meeting Mondays, Sophomores on Tuesday; Juniors, Wednesday; Seniors, Thursday, and all of the students of the Wharton School, the College, and the Towne Scientific School on Friday. The following special speakers have been engaged for the year: During the week of October 11, Dr. Rufus M. Jones, Professor of Philosophy at Haverford College; Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin, General Secretary of the British Friends' Foreign Missionary Society, and Mr. Frank V. Slack, National Student Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of India, are expected to speak. Prof. Henry B. Wright, of the Yale School of Religion; Prof. John Douglas Adam, of Hartford Seminary; Rev. Harry E. Fosdick, of Mt. Clair, N. J.; Dr. Hugh Black, of Union Seminary, and Prof. Edward A. Steiner, the well-known emigration expert, are expected to speak later in the academic year. Most of these men will remain at the University, meeting members of the faculty and fraternity, dormitory, and class-room groups. Arrangements will be made for them to have personal interviews with such students as desire it.

The Sunday services this year will be held in the churches of Philadelphia, in an effort to relate each student more definitely to the church of his choice. The weekday Chapel speaker will in most cases spend two Sundays in Philadelphia, speaking in different churches, and in addition other outside speakers will be procured for Sunday services. The following is the schedule for October:

October 3, 7.45 P. M. Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Rev. John Allen Blair, D.D.

October 10, 10.30 A. M. Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. Henry H. Meyer, editor Sunday-school publications, Methodist Episcopal Church, New York.

October 17, 11.00 A. M. Church of the Saviour, Rev. Robert Johnston, D.C.L.

October 17, 7.45 P. M. Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Dr. M. J. Exner, Sex Education Expert, Student Department, Y. M. C. A.

October 24, 10.30 A. M. and 8.00 P. M. Chestnut Street Baptist Church, Dean Shailer Mathews, University of Chicago Divinity School.

October 31, 11.00 A. M. Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Communion, Rev. F. A. Kaehler, D.D., Holy Trinity Church, Buffalo.

The first Sunday service of this character was held in St. Mary's Church on Sunday, September 26, with Rev. Harvey Officer, of the Order of the Holy Cross, as the speaker. The Provost of the University, other members of the faculty and two hundred students were present.

Numerous other activities will be carried on as heretofore, such as the Bible Study classes and moral and religious discussions in the fraternities, dormitories and class rooms. Some of these are already being organized under the direction of Dr. M. W. Lampe.

Rev. A. Waldo Stevenson is busily engaged in welcoming to the University the large number of foreign students who come annually to study here.

University Medical Graduates Lead in State Board Examinations.

Dr. William Pepper, Dean of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, has received the following table, showing the results of the examinations held by the Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure of Pennsylvania last June.

Two hundred and thirty-three candidates appeared for the examination in order to obtain a license to practice medicine in the State.

Among these: Thirty-two graduates of the Medical School, University of Pennsylvania, all of whom passed; fifty-five graduates of Jefferson Medical College, fifty of whom passed; forty-three graduates of Medico-Chirurgical, forty-one of whom passed; forty-three of the University of Pittsburgh, forty-one of whom passed; fifteen of Temple University, eleven of whom passed; four of the Women's Medical College, all of whom passed; six of Johns Hopkins University, five of whom passed; three of Harvard, two of whom passed.

Indian Relics Added to the Museum.

More than six hundred Indian relics, gathered together by an expert collector of years' experience, have been purchased by the University Museum. As nearly all of the North American Indians have ceased making any of the materials represented in the collection, the acquisition is considered exceedingly valuable by the museum authorities.

The specimens represent every phase of North American Indian handicraft, and every side of aboriginal life of tribes extending from Maine to Alaska. The former owner picked out only the finest specimens while he was gathering together the collection.

The specimens include clothing, very old and rare pieces of quillwork, which preceded the beadwork made possible by civilization; embroidery work of exquisite pattern, painted buffalo robes containing tribal histories, rare Navajo blankets of a kind very difficult to obtain these days; basketry, bows and arrows, war clubs, elk teeth decorated by squaws for ritual purposes and many other specimens.

ATHLETICS.

BASEBALL IN REVIEW.

Closing Games of the Season of 1915.

Lafayette—Scheduled for June 15. Cancelled on account of rain.

Cornell—At Ithaca, N. Y., June 16. A very fast, clean and interesting game; Wallace and Koons for Pennsylvania, Bryant and Clary for Cornell. Pennsylvania made three runs in the fifth inning and Cornell two in the fifth and two in the ninth. Cornell 4, Pennsylvania 3.

Michigan—At Ann Arbor, June 22. Wisner and Dolan for Pennsylvania, Sisler and Benton for Michigan. Sisler held Pennsylvania helpless and scored three runs, and made four hits. Score: Michigan 10, Pennsylvania 0.

Michigan—At Ann Arbor, June 23. Wallace and Dolan for Pennsylvania, Ferguson and Benton for Michigan. Ferguson struck out 12 men. Score: Michigan 4, Pennsylvania 2.

Summary of the Season: Pennsylvania 0, Navy 3; Pennsylvania 2, Yale 5; Pennsylvania 7, Cornell 5; Pennsylvania 6, Swarthmore 11; Pennsylvania 1, Williams 3; Pennsylvania 2, Yale 8; Pennsylvania 4, Swarthmore 8; Pennsylvania 2, Holy Cross 7; Pennsylvania 0, Columbia 4; Pennsylvania 7, Princeton 5; Pennsylvania 3, Swarthmore 1; Pennsylvania 3, Georgetown 5; Pennsylvania 5, Harvard 6; Pennsylvania 5, Princeton 8; Pennsylvania 3, Villanova 2; Pennsylvania 6, Lafayette 1; Pennsylvania 0, Cornell 6; Pennsylvania 1, Columbia 4; Pennsylvania 4, Yale 10; Pennsylvania 0, Harvard 4; Pennsylvania 3, Cornell 4; Pennsylvania 0, Michigan 10; Pennsylvania 2, Michigan 4.

CORNELL WINS REGATTA.

Captures the Varsity and Junior Races.

Cornell won the Varsity and Junior races at Poughkeepsie on June 28, with Leland Stanford a very close second. Pennsylvania was last in the Varsity and Freshman eights and second in the Junior. The following table shows how the crews finished:

Varsity Eights—Four Miles.

Cornell University	20: 36 3-5
Leland Stanford	20: 37 4-5
Syracuse University	20: 43 3-5
Columbia College	21: 00
Pennsylvania	21: 00 1-5

Junior Eights—Two Miles.

Cornell University	10: 00 1-5
Pennsylvania	10: 05
Columbia College	10: 07 3-5

Freshman Eights—Two Miles.

Syracuse University	9: 29 3-5
Cornell University	9: 43
Columbia College	9: 47 4-5
Pennsylvania	10: 01 2-5

Some Meredith Victories.

On June 26, at Cambridge, Mass., in an athletic carnival at Harvard Stadium to select men to represent the East at the Panama-Pacific Exposition A. A. U. Championships, James E. Meredith defeated Hal-

pin, of the Boston A. A., in the 440-yards. Meredith's time was 49 3-5 seconds.

On July 10, at New York, in the Millrose A. A. games at Celtic Park, Meredith won the 660-yard race, defeating J. T. Higgins, the New England champion, and Leroy Campbell, of Chicago University, champion of the Middle West. Meredith's time was 1 minute 20 3-5 seconds, one second short of the world's record.

On August 7, at the Panama-Pacific A. A. U. meet, athletes of the Olympic, of San Francisco, scored 30 points; Irish-American A. C., of New York, 24; Illinois A. C., 21. Meredith won the 440-yard dash in 47 seconds, equalling the world's record, but on account of high wind, no records were allowed.

THE FOOTBALL SCHEDULE.

For the Season of 1915.

September 25—West Virginia, at Franklin Field.

September 29—Albright, at Franklin Field.

October 2—Franklin and Marshall, at Franklin Field.

October 9—Pennsylvania State College, at Franklin Field.

October 16—U. S. Naval Academy, at Annapolis.

October 23—Pittsburgh, at Franklin Field.

October 30—Lafayette, at Franklin Field.

November 6—Dartmouth, at Boston.

November 13—Michigan, at Franklin Field.

November 25 (Thanksgiving Day)—Cornell, at Franklin Field.

FOOTBALL.

West Virginia, 0; Pennsylvania, 7.

Pennsylvania supporters were very well satisfied with a score of 7 to 0 against West Virginia on Franklin Field on September 25, though the home team, after scoring in the first period, played a defensive game. The West Virginia team is composed largely of veteran players, and the weight of the teams was about equal. There were only flashes of team play on the part of Pennsylvania, but she held her opponents and forced them to punt.

The score was made early in the game. West Virginia received the kick-off, but failed to break the Pennsylvania line. It may be said that the way the Pennsylvania ends got down the field throughout the game was a great contrast to recent years. West Virginia punted to Bell at midfield, and Berry and Welch carried the ball for three first downs to the 25-yard line. West Virginia held, but a forward pass, Berry to Ross, won the game.

This was the only forward pass that counted; several others were ineffectual and at times absurd. For instance, West Virginia threw the ball into the hands of a Pennsylvania man, and the next play Pennsylvania threw it back into the hands of a West Virginia man. The second period was a punting contest, in which Pennsylvania had the advantage.

Not once during the game was Pennsylvania's goal line in danger, for the West Virginia team never had the ball inside their opponents' 40-yard line. On the other hand, Pennsylvania threatened to score in the second quarter, when Berry signaled for a free catch when he caught Chenoweth's punt on West Virginia's 43-yard line. Berry tried for a goal from placement,

but the kick was poor, the ball falling short and to the left. Pennsylvania again had a chance for a field goal in the final quarter, when the Red and Blue had the ball on her opponents' 35-yard line.

The line-up:

Pennsylvania.	Positions.	West Virginia.
Hopkins.....	left end	Hutchinson (Stack, Taber)
Mathews.....	left tackle	Newman (Russell)
Henning.....	left guard	Henrie (Dorizas)
Wray.....	center	Lambert (Bailey)
Neill	right guard	Brennan
Harris.....	right tackle	Webster
Urquhart.....	right end	Colebank (Lundberg)
Beil	quarter-back	Chenoweth (Grant) (Leatherwood)
Ross.....	left half-back	Curry (Tighe)
Welch.....	right half-back	Hite
Berry.....	full-back	Rodgers (Quigley)

Touchdown—Ross. Goal from touchdown—Berry.
Officials: Referee—Murphy, of Yale. Umpire—Fultz, of Brown. Head linesman—Langford, of Trinity. Time of periods—10 minutes.

A Warning to College Athletes.

A warning against overtraining and overexertion, especially among college students who try to excel in athletics, was recently sounded by State Health Commissioner Samuel G. Dixon, '86 M., in his weekly talk on health and hygiene. In discussing "College Athletics" he says:

"Many boys and girls entering college dream not alone of success as students, but are anxious to gain recognition for athletic achievements.

"To warn the young is like casting water on burning oil, and yet it were well for the students who contemplate severe training seriously to consider as far as possible their probable occupation through life. If it is to be sedentary, they should refrain from hard, competitive athletics which will develop the muscles to a degree that cannot be kept up by the successful lawyer, doctor, teacher or the majority of those engaged in business.

"Overtraining in youth is almost certain to result in physical deterioration in after years. The full value of athletics is obtained by the individual who achieves a rational all-around development. Such a training is far more apt to stimulate one in after life to continue those athletic exercises which are available to the business and professional man or woman.

"No occupation should prevent the student or the professional man from taking a reasonable amount of outdoor exercise daily. If nothing else, a good swinging walk, say, five or ten miles a day, in the open air, will always prove beneficial, not only during youth, but to a less degree in old age.

"The young woman who goes in for athletics should be particularly careful. If indulged in to a reasonable extent, under the supervision of a properly trained director of athletics, exercises and sports of a not too violent character will be a benefit.

"Overexertion is apt to incur a serious penalty

with either sex, but is perhaps more harmful for women than men.

"The fact should be kept in mind that exercise is a means to an end and, properly indulged in, should stimulate the body and react healthily on the process of the brain.

"For the college man or woman this is the practical side of athletics and the one which should be kept in mind."

TO ADVANCE MEDICAL RESEARCH.

A Plan to Make Philadelphia a Center.

Leading Philadelphia physicians are working out a plan to make Philadelphia the country's center of advanced research and study. Already pre-eminent in undergraduate medical instruction, Philadelphia is designed to take the place that Europe once held in the teaching of advanced courses in medicine.

A committee of prominent physicians and surgeons, representative of the hospitals and undergraduate schools of the city, is back of this plan which will correlate all sources of medical instruction in the city and offer courses in post-graduate study and research that will attract physicians from all parts of the country.

More than one hundred physicians already have joined the Co-operative Association for Post-Graduate Teaching of Medicine, which is the temporary organization to bring about this advance in Philadelphia's medical life.

Dr. David Riesman, 1715 Spruce Street, is chairman, and Dr. George P. Mueller, 1729 Pine Street, is temporary secretary. Dr. J. M. Anders is chairman of the executive committee, on which are the following well-known physicians:

W. M. L. Coplin, F. X. Dercum, P. B. Hawke, Edward Martin, Charles K. Mills, George P. Muller, R. M. Pearce, David Riesman, W. L. Rodman and George E. de Schweinitz. The subcommittee on roster includes Ward Brinton, R. Max Goepff, F. C. Hammond, John A. Kolmer, R. V. Patterson, C. M. Purnell, W. J. Taylor, T. H. Weisenburg, A. D. Whiting and Samuel Woody.

With the war preventing physicians in America from continuing special study in the universities and medical centers of Europe, the idea was conceived of making Philadelphia a center where such studies could be taken.

It was merely a matter of co-ordinating the agencies of instruction in the city into such a broad scheme that a student could lay out his course and find at his disposal institutions, laboratories, clinics and hospitals where he could take the studies he wished to pursue.

A central bureau with a permanent secretary is to be established. The preliminary work to be done includes tabulating the lecture courses, laboratory hours, hospital and dispensary hours and getting the co-operation of all medical schools and hospitals in the city so their doors will be open to the post-graduate student. The plan will not interfere with instructing or the roster of undergraduates at medical schools.

A reception was extended to Professor Ward W. Pierson at the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday evening, September 14, by the students of the Extension School and the business men of the city, to also meet new students.

DEATHS.

Since the last issue of this magazine the University has lost many of her sons. Concerning some of these whose deaths are here briefly noted, further biographical sketches will be published as space may permit.

Dr. Robert N. Ramsay, '79 M., died in Philadelphia on June 17. He was 58 years old. He was born in Bloomsburg, Pa., and practiced medicine for some years at Birmingham, Ala., returning to practice in Philadelphia. He was treasurer of the Belmont Cricket Club.

The Rev. Charles W. Duane, '58 C., died at Ventnor, N. J., on June 19, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

John Lisle, Esq., '10 L., died at Atlantic City on June 20, in a heroic effort to save the life of another bather. He was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, Philadelphia Club, Merion Cricket Club and Philadelphia Country Club. He was 30 years old.

Dr. Henry M. Clarkson, '59 M., died at Haymarket, Va., on June 22, aged 79 years. He was a surgeon in the Confederate Army, one of the most prominent physicians in the South, and an author of some note, having written a number of books of verses, including "Songs of Love and War."

James Tyndale Mitchell, '60 L., formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia on July 4.

William C. Jacobs, Ph.D., 1906, Superintendent of Public Schools of Philadelphia, died on July 23. A biographical sketch appeared in this magazine in the issue of February 13, Vol. 13, No. 20, and an editorial, in the issue of January 9, following his appointment by Governor Brumbaugh.

George Deardorff McCreary, ex-'68 C., died in Philadelphia on July 26. He was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, in 1846, was graduated from Saunder's Military Academy in 1864. He served five consecutive terms in Congress from the Sixth Pennsylvania District, retiring in 1913. He was a member of the firm of Whitney, McCreary & Kemmerer, had large interests in the Lehigh coal region and was a large contributor to philanthropic work. He was a director in several companies and vice-president of the Market Street National Bank.

Dr. John Bacon, '89 M., died in Philadelphia on August 2. He was a native of Greenwich, N. J.; a graduate of Haverford College; resident at the University Hospital and at Johns Hopkins. He was physician for two years at the Eastern Penitentiary, and in general practice at Torresdale, Pa.

Dr. P. Brynberg Porter, '69 M., died in New York on August 8, aged 70 years. He was a specialist in diseases of children and had been secretary of the Greater New York Medical Association, since it was founded. He began practice in Wilmington, Del. Dr. Porter was assistant secretary of the American Congress on Internal Medicine and the American College of Physicians, and was a member of the American Therapeutic Society, the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Society, and the New York County Medical Society.

Frederic Ward Putnam, curator of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, Professor of American Archaeology and Ethnology, died in Cambridge, Mass., on August 14. He received the honorary de-

gree of Doctor of Science from the University of Pennsylvania in 1894 and was awarded the Lucy Wharton Drexel Medal for Archaeological Research.

Dr. John A. Kenny, '09 M., died in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., about August 10. He served as interne at St. Agnes Hospital, was assistant at Wills Eye Hospital for a year, studied at Vienna, and practiced in Wilkes-Barre as an eye specialist.

Dr. George Kerr, '64 M., died at Lavalette, N. J., his summer residence, on August 13, aged 74 years. He served as a surgeon in the Union Army in the Civil War and at its close practiced in Newburgh, N. Y., later coming to Philadelphia.

Dr. Thomas F. Aiken, '94 M., died in Boston, Mass., on August 16. He was an interne at St. Joseph's Hospital following graduation, and had since practiced in Boston, where he was assistant surgeon to the Emergency Hospital.

George C. Turner, Jr., '76 C. E., died at Doylestown, Pa., on August 16. He had been in ill health for several years. He was formerly in the employ of the Carnegie Steel Co. He was a member of several technical societies.

Dr. William F. Muhlenberg, '72 M., died in Reading, Pa., on August 25.

Dr. David McKibben, Jr., '06 Vet., died in Philadelphia on August 26, aged 30 years. He was Chief City Meat Inspector. He spent several months in research work in Arizona and founded a veterinary hospital at Tucson; was Assistant Chief Inspector of Live Stock in the Philippines for three years and studied cattle conditions in China.

Dr. Granville Prizer, '68 M., died at West Chester, Pa., on September 8, aged 70 years. He had practiced medicine at Lionville, Pa., since 1870. He served a term as Register of Wills of Chester County and was a member of the local school board for forty years.

Dr. John E. Sheppard, '82 M., of Brooklyn, N. Y., died in Putnam, Conn., on September 13. He was born at Greenwich, N. J., in 1859, attended Westtown Boarding School and was graduated from Haverford College in 1879. He studied at the universities of Berlin, Vienna and Munich. He began to practice in Atlantic City in 1883, then in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, and of later years at 130 Montague Street, with an office also in Manhattan. He was aural surgeon of the Brooklyn Throat Hospital, instructor in Otology in the New York Postgraduate Hospital, Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Professor of Otology at the New York Polyclinic, Attending Otolologist of the Church Infirmary and Dispensary, member of the Medical Society of Kings County, charter member of the Laryngological Society, New York Otological Society, Brooklyn Pathological Society, member of the Medical Club of Brooklyn, Professor of Otology in the Long Island College Hospital and in the New York Polyclinic, a Fellow of the American Otological Society and a member of the Crescent Athletic Club. He wrote on dietics as related to the ear and throat and was the author of many publications, including "Head Injuries with Aural Complications," "Pathology of the Mastoid Process," "Removal of Ossicles," "Boric Acid in Aural Therapeutics," "Deaf-Mutism" and "Mastoiditis."

William Dulles, Jr., '80 L., died at Fisher's Island, N. Y., on September 14. He was born in Philadelphia

in 1857, and was graduated from Princeton University in 1878. He was vice-president of the Mississippi Glass Company, president of the Dulles-Baldwin Electric Drill Company, and a trustee and secretary of MacKenzie College in Brazil. He was a member of the American Society of International Law, and several other societies and clubs, scientific and social.

Lawrence Lewis, ex-'38 C., died in Philadelphia on September 15, aged 94 years. Before retiring from active business Mr. Lewis was a cotton broker. He was the oldest member of old St. Peter's Church, 3d and Pine Streets.

Dr. Joseph H. Grier, '61 M., died in Los Angeles, Cal., on September 10. He was 80 years old. He formerly practiced medicine in Elizabeth, N. J., and was thrice mayor of that city. He had lived in Los Angeles since 1893.

Richard J. Williams, '54 M., died in Philadelphia on September 18. He was born in Philadelphia in 1830 and was formerly a member of the law firm of Earle & White and of White & Taulane. He had written several law books, was a member of the Society of Friends and was active in mission work.

Thomas Hovenden, 2d, '03 B.S., '04 M.S., in C.E., died at Plymouth Meeting, Pa., on September 19. He was born in 1882. He was in the employ of W. W. Lindsay & Co.; member of Sigma Phi; associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

DR. WILLIAM F. MUHLENBERG DEAD.

Was a Prominent Physician of Reading, Pa.

Dr. William F. Muhlenberg, '72 M., died in Reading, Pa., on August 25, aged 62 years. He was one of the most widely known and highly esteemed physicians in the State. He had practiced medicine in Reading since his graduation.

Dr. Muhlenberg was a lineal descendant of Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, founder of the Lutheran Church in America. He was born at Gettysburg on November 18, 1852, while his father was Professor of Greek in Pennsylvania College. His preliminary education was obtained at that institution and he was graduated in 1868 from Muhlenberg College, at Allentown, of which his father had become the president. He entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated in 1872, when only 20 years of age. He located in Reading and soon secured a lucrative practice, which he held until his death. In 1884 he was appointed surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for cases arising at and in the vicinity of Reading, a position which he served in a most satisfactory manner for many years. During this period he was a surgeon at the Reading Hospital.

Dr. Muhlenberg was an active member of the Berks County Medical Society and Reading Medical Society for many years. He officiated as president of these bodies and was recognized by them as a most skillful surgeon as well as a general practitioner. He was identified with a number of prominent clubs, chief among which were the Wyomissing and Berkshire, of Reading, and the University and Country clubs of Philadelphia, in all of which he showed great interest.

In 1911 Dr. Muhlenberg received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Muhlenberg College.

VACATION TYPHOID.

By S. Lewis Ziegler, M.D., '85 M.,
Director of Public Health.

Typhoid fever is again prevalent in this city. There were 211 cases reported from August 1 to September 21, 1915, the sources of which, so far as ascertained, are as follows:

Vacation cases imported.....	46
Patients transferred from out of town.....	14
Contact	15
Schuylkill bathing	3
Raw Delaware water.....	3
Spring water	2
Milk infection	1
Para typhoid	5
Not typhoid	4
Not fully investigated or doubtful.....	15
Sources not determined.....	103

211

In about 25 per cent. of these cases the disease was contracted by persons while on their vacation, who failed to heed the warning sounded by this Department in the spring regarding "vacation typhoid." By visiting country places, the seashore and the mountains where proper sanitary principles have not been instituted and where the water and milk supply have not been sufficiently safeguarded against infection, vacationists have brought home this disease which is now charged against the city.

Whether the patient has contracted the disease while on a vacation or at home, the various sources of infection are quite the same.

1. Infected drinking water.
2. Infected milk.
3. Food contaminated by flies.
4. Sea food contaminated by sewage.
5. Raw vegetables, such as celery, watercress or salad, treated with night soil or washed in infected water.
6. Contact through careless nursing.
7. Infection by a typhoid carrier.
8. Bathing in an infected stream.

In about 7 per cent. of the cases recorded, the infection results from carelessness or ignorance in nursing patients. It is, therefore, urged and advised that those who come in contact with typhoid fever cases be protected from this disease by vaccination. This precautionary measure has proved its value in the military organizations of this and other countries. During the occupation of Vera Cruz, in 1914, by the United States Expeditionary forces, there was only one case of typhoid fever, and this occurred in a civilian who had not been vaccinated. During the past year there were only six cases of typhoid fever in the whole army; two of these occurred in unvaccinated men, while the other four were already infected before receiving their inoculation against the disease.

Anti-typhoid vaccination is without harmful effects, and is especially advocated at this time of the year for travelers who may be exposed to the disease in various localities. It has not been definitely demonstrated just how long the immunity from typhoid fever vaccination will last, but it is claimed that a period of three years can be safely relied upon. This procedure, however, is not intended as a substitute for the usual necessary precautions against infection.

Since many cases of typhoid fever are treated at home, the following precautions should be observed by the bedside attendants of the sick in order to prevent its spread:

Place the patient in a room which is occupied by no one except the nurse. Unnecessary visitors, especially children, should be rigidly excluded from the sick room.

The eating utensils should be limited to the exclusive use of the patient. After each meal these dishes should be taken from the sick room on a covered tray and washed in boiling water separately from the other dishes of the household.

Bed clothes, body clothes, towels and other linen should be removed from the sick room in a sheet or clothes bag which has previously been sprinkled with a solution of chloride of lime, and thoroughly washed in boiling water separately from the family wash.

The excreta of the patient should be handled with great care by the nurse, as they are the chief source of infection. All discharges should be treated with an equal amount of a solution of chloride of lime and allowed to stand for one hour before emptying. One-half pound of chloride of lime to a pail of water makes a good general disinfectant for all purposes about the sick room.

Persons nursing typhoid fever cases are liable to have their hands contaminated by the germs of this disease, even though they appear to be perfectly clean. Such persons should always wash their hands in a solution of chloride of lime immediately after handling the patient, and then scrub them with soap and water. They should never eat their meals or handle foodstuffs without first washing their hands in this manner.

All foodstuffs "left over" by the patient should be destroyed by burning or treated with a solution of chloride of lime before being disposed of. Drinking water which has been left in a glass or pitcher should not be used by any one else. The nurse is particularly cautioned against the practice of handling the cracked ice used by the patient with her own fingers. Ice contaminated in this way has been known to transmit typhoid fever.

Screen the sick room and keep it free from flies, which may readily carry the disease to others.

If these precautions cannot be carried out efficiently at home, it becomes your duty to send the patient to a hospital.

A \$100,000 BEQUEST.

From the Late Samuel Dickson.

In a codicil appended to his will last February, Samuel Dickson, trustee of the University, lawyer, financier and senior member of the law firm of Dickson, Beitler & McCouch, who died on May 28 at his home, at 901 Clinton Street, directed that from his estate \$100,000 be set aside for the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, to be held as the "Fannie Hazard-Dickson Memorial Fund," one-half of the income of which is to go for the maintenance of the William Pepper Clinical Laboratory, Thirty-sixth and Spruce Streets, and the remaining half of the income to be applied at the discretion of the trustees to the uses of the Latin and Greek departments of the institution. The will was admitted to probate at the Register's office on June 28.

Mr. Dickson's will, executed on November 13, of

last year, placed his estate in trust for his son, Arthur G. Dickson, during his life. His other son, Erskine Hazard Dickson, died about twelve years ago, and his wife, who was Miss Fannie Hazard, and in whose name the gift is made, died in August of 1913. The will stated that the estate was to continue in trust twenty-one years after the death of the testator's son, one-half of the income from which is to be paid to the surviving children and grandchildren of the son, and the other half to go to the testator's brother, John C. Dickson, and his children. A paragraph reads that "shall no children survive my son then the trust cease at his death." The codicil was dated February 3.

The executors and trustees of the estate to whom letters testamentary were granted with the filing of the will, are Arthur G. Dickson, William P. Gest, H. Gordon McCouch and Walter C. Harris.

A Letter from H. Granville Barker.

New York, June 18, 1915.

Professor Wm. N. Bates,
Chairman on Greek Plays,
University of Pennsylvania,

My dear Professor Bates:

Before I leave America I should like to thank you on my wife's behalf and my own, for all the trouble you took, and for all the kindness and courtesy that was shown to us while it was our privilege to be presenting Greek Plays to the University. Our welcome will always be a pleasant recollection to us.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) H. GRANVILLE BARKER.

\$25,000 Bequest to Botanical Gardens.

The will of the late Anna Yarnall creates a trust fund of \$25,000, which is placed in the hands of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania for the support of the botanic gardens of the Biological Hall at that institution. The income from this trust is to be continued for this purpose as long as the botanic garden is under the supervision of the head of the botanical department. In the event of the removal of the gardens from this supervision the trust reverts to the residuary estate.

The Henry Gillette Woodman Traveling Scholarship.

Under the will of George B. Woodman, 2126 Spruce Street, which was probated June 30, a bequest of \$20,000 for the permanent establishment of a scholarship for a student or graduate of the Architectural School of the University of Pennsylvania for a year's study in travel in Europe became available.

Mr. Woodman, a retired merchant and member of the Union League, whose will disposed of an estate valued at \$180,000, devised the \$20,000 in trust for the benefit of his wife, Helen G. Woodman, for life, but Mrs. Woodman died before the will was probated. The scholarship is to be in memory of the testator's son, Henry Gillette Woodman, who was graduated from the University's Architectural School, and is to be awarded annually.

Lawrence Taylor Paul, '74 C., and Mrs. Florence Sellers Cox were married in Philadelphia on September 8. Mr. Paul is a member of the Rittenhouse Club, the Philadelphia Club, the Society of the Colonial Wars, the Philadelphia Country Club, the Merton Cricket Club and the Sons of the Revolution.

Books and Magazines Added to the Memorial Library.

The following books, reprints and magazines have been recently added to the Memorial Library of the Publications of the University of Pennsylvania and Her Sons:

"The Surgical Treatment of Infantile Paralysis," by de Forest P. Willard, M.D., Assistant Instructor in Orthopaedic Surgery, University of Pennsylvania; Clinical Assistant, Orthopaedic Hospital, Philadelphia. Reprinted from *International Clinics*, Vol. 1, Twenty-fourth Series. Philadelphia, 1914.

"The Results of Joint Tuberculosis in a Series of 200 Cases Which Have Been Under Observation for Five or More Years," by Frank D. Dickson, M.D., Instructor in Orthopaedic Surgery, University of Pennsylvania, and de Forest P. Willard, M.D., Assistant Instructor, Orthopaedic Surgery, University of Pennsylvania. Reprinted from the *Pennsylvania Medical Journal*, June, 1914.

"International Clinic Week at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital During the International Surgical Congress, April, 1914." New York.

"The Value of Richter's Silicate Cement Test as a Standard for the Prompt Determination of the Merits of Silicate Cements," by Robert Richter, D.D.S., Berlin. Read before the Central Association of German Zahnärzte, Frankfurt on Main, May, 1913.

"Monthly Record of Current Educational Publications," compiled by the Library Division of the Bureau of Education, under the direction of John D. Wolcott, Chief of Division. March, 1915.

"The American Professor," by Felix E. Schelling. Reprint from the Publications of the Modern Language Association, 1915; being an address delivered by Felix E. Schelling as President of the Modern Language Association of America, delivered at its 32d annual meeting on December 29, 1914, in New York City.

"Annals of Surgery," a monthly review of Surgical Science and Practice, edited by Lewis S. Pilcher, M.D., LL.D., of New York, with the Collaboration of J. William White, M.D., LL.D., Trustee and Professor Emeritus of Surgery of the University of Pennsylvania, Sir William MacEwen, M.D., LL.D., of Glasgow, and Sir W. Watson Cheyne, C.B., F.R.S., of London. April, 1915. The April number of the "Annals of Surgery" contains the following articles by University of Pennsylvania men: "Appendicular Obliteration," by Damon B. Pfeiffer; "Typhoid Spine," by J. B. Carnett.

"School and Society," edited by J. McKeen Cattell. Vol. 1, No. 14. The "Science Press," Lancaster, Pa. Dr. A. Duncan Yocum, of the Department of Education, has contributed an article on "The Compelling of Efficiency Through Teacher Training."

"Contributions from the Department of Neurology and the Laboratory of Neuropathology, for the Years 1913 and 1914 (reprints), Vol. VII. University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. This volume represents the work done during the years 1913 and 1914 in the Department of Neurology and the Laboratory of Neuropathology of the University of Pennsylvania, and contains twenty-six articles by members of the medical faculty of the University.

"University of Pennsylvania Law Review and American Law Register." April, 1915.

Eighth Report of the Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Treatment, and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

"Factors Affecting the Health of Garment Makers," by H. R. M. Landis, M.D., Director of the Clinical and Sociological Departments, and Janice S. Reed, Research Assistant in Sociology. Philadelphia, 1915.

Ninth Report of the Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Treatment, and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Published by the Henry Phipps Institute, Philadelphia, 1915. The volume contains fifteen reprints by the following University of Pennsylvania men: Paul A. Lewis, Charles M. Montgomery, Arthur Georges Margot, Robert B. Krauss, George L. Kite, H. R. M. Landis, John M. Cruice, Janice S. Reed, Isadore Kaufmann, George Fetterolf.

"The Blue Book for Girl, Wife and Mother," by Myer Solis-Cohen, A.B., M.D. John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia.

"Public School Buildings of Philadelphia, 1845-1852," by Franklin Davenport Edmunds, '97 C. Philadelphia, 1915.

"A Portraiture of the People Called Quakers," by Horace Mather Lippincott, '97 C. Philadelphia, 1915.

"Love's Creed and Other Poems," by Arthur Edmund Trombly, Instructor in French, U. of Pa. Boston, 1915.

"Ralph Roister Doister," with Introduction and Notes by Clarence Griffin Child, Professor of English in the University of Pennsylvania.

"Adventures in the Alps," by Archibald Campbell Knowles, '85 C. Philadelphia, George W. Jacobs & Co.

"Record of the Class of 1914, Evening School of Accounts and Finance, University of Pennsylvania."

"A Study of the Reliability of Test Questions," by George Gailey Chambers. Reprinted from *The Mathematics Teacher*, Vol. VII, No. 3, March, 1915.

"Beatrice of Denewood," by Emilie Benson Knipe and Alden Arthur Knipe, '96 M. New York, The Century Company, 1913.

"University of Pennsylvania—Free Public Lectures by the Faculty, 1914-15." April, 1915.

"The Millionaire," by Edwin Bateman Morris, '04 Arch. The Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia, 1913.

"College Comedies," by Edwin Bateman Morris, '04 Arch. The Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia, 1911.

The Modern Legal Philosophy Series V. "Law as a Means to an End," by Rudolf von Ihering, translated from the German by Isaac Husik, Lecturer on Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania. Boston, 1913.

"Income," by Scott Nearing, Ph.D., New York, The Macmillan Company, 1915.

"Contributions from the Zoological Laboratory, University of Pennsylvania, for the Years 1913-14." Volume XIX. Philadelphia, 1914.

"Industrial Accidents and Loss of Earning Power," German Experience in 1897 and 1907. By Henry J. Harris, Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1901. Reprinted from Bulletin 92 of the United States Bureau of Labor. Washington, 1911.

"Richard Wagner, the Man and His Work," by Oliver Huckel, '87 C. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York.

"The Family and Social Work," by Edward T. Devine, Ph.D., LL.D., University of Pennsylvania, '93. Survey Associates, Inc., New York, 1912.

"The Spirit of Social Work," by Edward T. Devine, '93, University of Pennsylvania. Charities Publication Committee, New York, 1912.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Father Harvey Officer, of the Order of the Holy Cross, addressed the University service held at St. Mary's Church, 3916 Locust Street, at 11 o'clock on Sunday, September 26. Father Officer spoke at the University service in Houston Hall last year, and has a high reputation for his addresses to students.

Charles Edward Meyers, A.M., formerly Instructor in English, has been added to the faculty of Franklin and Marshall College, where he will teach English and German.

F. J. Walker, Jr., ex-'12 C., is now New York representative of the Erie Lithograph Company, of Erie, Pa.

Wallace Wendell Bryce, '14 D., and Miss Mary O'Neill were married in Philadelphia on September 7. Dr. Bryce is a native of Troy, N. Y., and a graduate of Troy High School. They will reside in Philadelphia.

Edgar E. Keller and Robert S. Meck received highest averages at the Harrisburg Extension School with honors in law, accounting, banking and corporation finance.

Dr. Herbert W. Hess, Assistant Professor of Commerce, was guest of honor of his fraternity brothers at a dinner at the annual meeting of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, held in Philadelphia during the latter part of June.

At the twenty-first annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, at Cape May, in June, a committee, composed of George Wharton Pepper, Esq., Thomas Patterson, Esq., of Pittsburgh, and John E. Fox, Esq., of Harrisburg, submitted a report advocating the abolition of the License Court in Pennsylvania. The report is of exceeding value to all those interested in the question.

Robert A. Morris gave a reception to the graduating class of the Evening School of Accounts and Finance. Former Provost Harrison, Dean McCrea and Dr. E. S. Mead were the speakers.

Professor E. B. Twitmyer addressed the conference of masters of church schools at St. Luke's School, Wayne, Pa., on September 14, on "The Psychology of Adolescence."

Professor Grover G. Huehner read a paper on "The Economic Aspects of the Panama Canal" at the annual meeting of the American Economic Association at Stanford University, in August.

Professor Francis H. Bohlen will assist Commissioner John Price Jackson in the organization of the Compensation Bureau at Harrisburg.

Michael Dorizas, Fellow in Economics, is teaching classes in History, French and Geography at Germantown Academy.

Arrangements have been made to endeavor to establish branches of the National Security League in the larger colleges of the country. Members of the league at Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell and Columbia are actively promoting the cause.

George B. Roorbach, A.M., of the college faculty, has been studying the effects of the war on industry, commerce and finance in Venezuela, South America.

Professor A. Duncan Yocum delivered the commencement address of the exercises of the Wilmington Teachers' Training School, in June, held in the auditorium of the Wilmington High School. In Sep-

tember he was the speaker at the Radnor Township Teachers' Institute.

Dr. James P. Lichtenberger, Professor of Sociology, gave the introductory lecture of a course on "Practical Sociology" in the auditorium of the State Normal School at West Chester, Pa., on September 15.

The Class of 1917, of the Reading Extension School, held a banquet at the Mansion House on Friday evening, September 17. George M. Jones and George S. Pomeroy, Jr., of Reading; Dr. C. P. Grayson and I. D. Rossheim, of the University, were the speakers.

The Unitary Conception of Education.

Dean Arthur H. Quinn had an article in the June, 1915 number of the "Educational Review," on "The Unitary Conception of Education." In this article he describes the "unit system" as a method of "computing and recording grades which results in a student graduating from college upon the completion of a certain number of units of work without further ratification by faculty action." It is a consequence of the elective system of choosing studies. He says that the unit system should be retained, for there is no effective substitute for it.

Museum Expeditions Successful.

Successful reports from all the expeditions which the University Museum is maintaining in the field have recently been received. A cablegram from London announced the arrival of H. U. Hall, who led the Museum's expedition into Siberia last summer, just as the war broke out. It is not known by what route he reached London, but it is assumed that he came by way of Archangel, and apparently this took four months from the time he reached the Siberian Railway last May. It is presumed that he will take an early opportunity to reach this country with the specimens which he secured.

Dr. C. W. Bishop, in command of the expedition to China, sent some fine specimens which he secured. They have not yet been unpacked, but Mr. Bishop writes that they are of unusual interest. Dr. Farabee, leader of the Amazon expedition, has sent a new collection of specimens. These have not been exhibited and will await the notes concerning them. Louis Shotridge, the Chilkat chief connected with the Museum, reports progress in his work of studying the Tlinkit Indians of southern Alaska. Vice-president Heye, of the Museum, has three expeditions in Central and South America and one in the Middle West. All have been making progress during the summer. Mr. Heye is himself in the field and will not return for some weeks.

Chinese Alumni Notes.

An Open International Meet was held in connection with the Far Eastern Olympic Meet in May in which China, Japan and the Philippine Islands competed, and China won the first place. To the Open Meet, amateurs of all nationalities were admitted. Dr. Josiah McCracken, '01 M., Dean of the Pennsylvania Medical School, went in for putting the shot, throwing the hammer and throwing the discus. He won one 1st, one 2d and one 3rd place.

Mr. K. P. Chen, '09 Wh., has successfully launched a local bank by the name of "The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank," of which he is manager.

The Chung Hwa Book Company, of Shanghai, has just published a volume, entitled "Famous English Speeches," selected and annotated by Chinson Young.

ADVANCE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(Period Ending) **SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1915.**

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3.

2.00-6.00 P. M. The University Museum. Open to Visitors. Thirty-third and Spruce Streets.*

3.00 P. M. Hospital Vesper Service. University Hospital.*

6.00-9.00 P. M. University Settlement. Open to Visitors. Twenty-sixth and Lombard Streets.*

7.45 P. M. University Service. Rev. John Allan Blair. Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Thirty-seventh and Chestnut Streets.*

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4.

12.30 P. M. Freshman Chapel Service. Weightman Hall.*

1.00 P. M. Dental Chapel Service. Dental Building.*

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5.

12.30 P. M. Sophomore Chapel Service. Houston Hall.*

4.00 P. M. Faculty Tea Club. Tea and Reception from 4 to 6 o'clock. Club House, 120 South Thirty-fourth Street.***

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6.

12.30 P. M. Junior Chapel Service. Houston Hall.*

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7.

12.30 P. M. Senior Chapel Service. Houston Hall.*

7.00-10.00 P. M. Flower Astronomical Observatory. Open to Visitors. On West Chester or Ardmore Trolley, one mile from Sixty-ninth Street Terminal.*

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8.

12.00 M. All Undergraduates' Chapel Service. Weightman Hall, Gymnasium.**

7.30 P. M. Piersol Anatomical Society Smoker. Houston Hall.**

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9.

8.52 A. M. Botanical Excursion to Paulsboro and Wenonah, N. J. Leave at 8.52 A. M. for Paulsboro from Market Street Ferries.*

3.00 P. M. Football. State College vs. Pennsylvania. Franklin Field.***

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10.

10.30 A. M. University Service. Dr. Henry H. Meyer. Editor Sunday School Publications of the M. E. Church. Asbury M. E. Church. Chestnut above Thirty-third Street.*

2.00-6.00 P. M. The University Museum. Open to Visitors. Thirty-third and Spruce Streets.*

3.00 P. M. Hospital Vesper Service. University Hospital.*

6.00-9.00 P. M. University Settlement. Open to Visitors. Twenty-sixth and Lombard Streets.*

Note.—*Open to the public. **Open to Students and Members of the Faculty and Special Guests. ***Admission by Card or Ticket.

Government Examinations for Assistant Surgeons.

Boards will be convened at the Bureau of Public Health Service, 3 "B" Street, S. E., Washington, D. C., and at the Marine Hospitals of Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Louisville, Ky.; New Orleans, La., and San Francisco, Cal., on Monday, November 1, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of examining candidates for admission to the grade of assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service.

Candidates must be between 23 and 32 years of age, graduates of a reputable medical college, and must furnish testimonials from two responsible persons as to their professional and moral character. Credit will be given in the examination for service in hospitals for the insane or experience in the detection of mental diseases. Candidates must have had one year's hospital experience or two years' professional work.

For invitation to appear before the board of examiners, address "Surgeon-General, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C."

Architectural Students Win Prizes.

At an architectural exhibition in the home of Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, New York, under the patronage of the Association of Friends of Young Artists, four University students were accorded honors. The second prize of \$150 was won by John F. Harbeson, Philadelphia, a graduate student, while Francis Keally, '16, of Pittsburgh; Edward J. Law, '16, of Spokane, Wash., and Julian A. Fleming, '16, of Pasadena, Cal., were each awarded a \$25 Consolation Prize.

Awards were made by a professional jury selected by Thomas Hastings, a well-known New York Architect. In judging the merits of student work, the judges had in mind the youth of the exhibitors, as well as the effects produced. The competition required a design for a family mausoleum.

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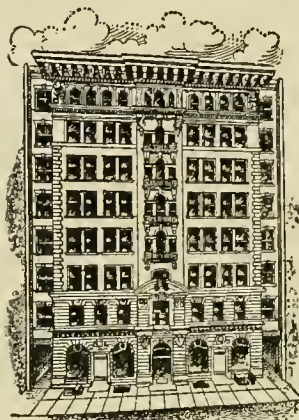
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